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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE—MR. WHEELER, OF NEW-YORK, AND THE LOUISVILLE CANAL BILL — FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is now expected that the Senate will take final action on the Finance bill to-morrow. Still this expectation may be disappointed. Every proposition looking to a contraction in the future, or to any method for hereafter reducing the volume of the currency, which the first section of the bill and the free banking provisions would set afloat, has been voted down. On striking out the fourth section of the bill the majority was but two. The essential feature of this section must be generally known by this time, and is the provision for withdrawing greenbacks to the amount of seventy per cent. of the additional issues of national bank notes till the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000. Encouraged by their success to-day, the inflationists have made an informal agreement among themselves that they will sustain in the Senate the first section of the bill, which provides for $400,000,000 of greenbacks, and a section which shall allow all the States in the Union to receive the same proportion of national bank notes which the State of Maine now holds. The committee's bill, as reported to the Senate, took New-York as the basis of distribution. The difference between the distribution on the basis of bank circulation in New-York and Maine is very great. From rough estimates the committee's bill would probably authorize an increase of $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 of national notes. The excess over a legal pro rata in Maine is much greater than in New-York, and the amendment which the inflationists have agreed to carry would probaby authorize the issue of near $300,000,000 of national bank notes. This practically removes all restrictions as to amount. The inflationists have also agreed as a part of their scheme that the bill to be passed shall contain no provision for the redemption of bank notes beyond that which exists in the present law. Stated briefly, the proposed bill provides that there shall be $400,000,000 of United States notes, and that every State in the Union may have as much national bank circulation, on the basis of wealth and population, as provided by the present law, as the State of Maine now holds.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS.

The South Carolina tax-payers' dispute was brought into the House to-day by the presentation of a petition by Mr. Dawes on their behalf. Considerable heat was manifested by several members at the introduction of the petition. Mr. Randall thought that it was no part of the business of Congress to interfere in the affairs of States, and Mr. Dawes himself did not recommend any specific action, but thought it proper to receive the petition. This was finally done, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, to-day added another to a long list of his parliamentary triumphs by the practical defeat of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill. It is very significant as indicating Mr. Wheeler's great skill in parliamentary tactics and force upon the floor that in the last four Congresses he has never lost a measure which he has especially championed. At the opening of the House to-day, the previous question having been ordered, Mr. Wheeler had the closing hour. He used it to most excellent advantage. He produced letters and documents, which were an apparent surprise to the House, showing that the State of Kentucky had treated the canal as a State work and assessed taxes upon it, and only last week suspended a suit against it for taxes, pending the action of Congress upon this bill. Mr. Wheeler's amendment, which provides that the Legislature of Kentucky shall formally cede jurisdiction to the United States before any of the bonds or interest shall be paid, was finally carried by 130 yeas to 95 nays. This vote is somewhat remarkable in view of the combinations which had been made upon the floor in favor of the bill, and is chiefly attributable to Mr. Wheeler's energy and skill. The Willard amendment was also adopted and the Senate bill, as thus amended, was passed. The bill in this shape substantially defeats the purposes of its friends, as it does not remove tonnage dues until the Kentucky Legislature can meet. The Legislature does not meet for two years.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The financial discussion was resumed in the House. Mr. Hubbell favored the legalization of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, the removal from the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to regulate the volume of the currency, and a redistribution of the bank circulation. He maintained that a liberal policy in the development of the industries of the country was the proper way to secure permanent resumption. Mr. Sherwood, of Ohio, opposed contraction as an injustice to the borrowing classes. He thought the injury to the credit class by the legal-tender issue was the inevitable result of the war, and he opposed any attempt at immediate specie resumption.

THE SUCCESSION TO JUDGE HALL IN NEW-YORK.

The very animated contest for the appointment of United States District Judge in New-York, to succeed Judge Hall, is now practically confined to three candidates—Churchill, of Oswego; James Forsythe, of Troy, and R. Holland Duell, Representative in Congress. The majority of the New-York delegation within that judicial district have signed a petition in favor of Duell.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Joshua G. Hall, to be elected United States Attorney for New-Hampshire; Alexander N. Wilson, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Savannah, Ga.

ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Kennedy is detached from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and ordered to return home and await orders; Master Henry O. Handy, from the Frolic, and granted leave of absence for three months; Assistant Engineer R. M. Huston from the Ossipee on the 15th of May next, and resignation accepted to take effect on that day. Lieut. H. B. Sarson, of the Second Infantry. Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Second Lieut. A. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry; Acting Assistant Master in charge of the national cemeteries at Corinth, Miss., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

TRANSPORTATION NOTICES.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day heard an argument from Col. Thomas, of Dubuque, Iowa, in favor of Congress taking some action to furnish the West with cheap water communication. It also heard Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, in advocacy of the passage of the bill granting a charter to the Great Western Cheap Transportation Company, which proposes to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Port Royal, S. C., to the Mississippi River.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

To-day was the sixteenth day of the Howard investigation. H. C. Harmon and Edgar C. Beman, Clerks in the Second Auditor's office, were examined. The former testified that there had come to the Second Auditors office between 20,000 and 30,000 complaints from white soldiers of bounties in arrears and not paid from the year 1866 to the present time, and about 3,000 complaints from colored soldiers. In illustration of the mistakes that were made in payment of dues, a case was given where the voucher receipting for the money was signed by a mark, and the letter of complaint from the soldier to whom the money rightfully belonged, subsequently written, was signed by himself, with his full name. Mr. Beman testified as to the great difficulties often experienced in identifying the claimants.

LEGAL VALUE OF THE THALER AND FLORIN.

The Attorney General has given an opinion that, as the value of a thaler and florin was not estimated in the proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued on the 1st of January last, under the act of March 3, 1873, it cannot now be estimated until the 1st of next January, and that their value in the meantime will be as fixed by law prior to said act.

MRS. GAINES' CLAIMS AGAIN.

Ex-Senator Foote and Judge Paschal, of Texas, made argument before the House Committee on Private Land Claims, to-day, in support of the claim of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, to certain lands in Louisiana.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The House Naval Committee this morning heard W. H. Ward, of New-York, in support of his claim for compensation by the Government for the use of his invention for casting shells.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYSHIP.

The nomination of Joshua G. Hall to be United States Attorney for New-Hampshire, was preceded to-day by a message from the President to the Senate, withdrawing the nomination of Henry P. Rolfe, recently sent in for the same office.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day had under consideration the House bill relating to the transportation of distilled spirits in bond, but did not reach action upon it.

SNOW-STORM.

A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by rain, commenced here this morning. The snow melted as it reached the ground.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUED—NO APPARENT WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—For some reason or other not clearly understood by any one, there was a general belief that to-day's ballot in the joint convention of the Legislature for United States Senator, would show some radical and significant change, and the lobbies and galleries at the State-house were again crowded with politicians and citizens; but the result was pretty much as heretofore, and the deadlock continues. The Dawes men went into the convention with more expressive hope than on any previous day, but their candidate only scored 95, one better than on Friday, when his highest vote of last week was reached. Hoar's vote showed a loss of only four from his highest point, and Curtis gained two on the 74 with which he began the battle. The ballot of to-day aggregated 274 votes, and was the largest yet taken. This was due to the return of absentees, one of the two votes which have been thrown for Banks went back to-day for Curtis, and that thrown yesterday for Amassa Walker went to Dawes. The belief that no election can ever be effected of either of the three leading candidates is strengthening daily, but still their friends stick, and the fight of the factions is growing more and more disreputable. This morning, before the meeting, circulars were distributed about the State House reflective on the course of Mr. Dawes relative to the Credit Mobilier swindle, the salary grab, and the Butler-Simmons imbroglio, and with these copies of the address of the friends of Mr. Hoar, printed in the papers this morning. Those who are desirous of an end to the contest are working in a quiet way for a compromise candidate, but the difficulty is to find the man who will unite a majority. Banks continues to vote for Whittier, to avoid complications, in the hope that he may be selected; but his chances do not appear to be so fair as earlier in the contest. There is something heard of Judge Cott, of Pittsfield, something of Washburne and a little of Adams There are a very few Republicans who talk favorably of uniting with the Democrats on Curtis, but this finds little encouragement. The Dawes men are dining together at one of the hotels to-night, and the Hoar men at another, in the hope that over the wine and cigars they may be able to settle the question which is so difficult of settlement in the Legislative hall.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the District of Columbia investigation this morning several witnesses were called as to the measurements of improvements made by the Board of Public Works. Samuel Strong testified in relation to his several contracts under the board, particularly with reference to his sewers. The witness signed all his contracts before the work was done, and was not yet settled with for his work.

Col. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, testified that he had had sodding done at twenty-five cents a yard. In reply to a question by Mr. Christie, counsel for the memorialists, the witness stated that F. Smith, heretofore referred to in connection with Colton's wood-fence contracts, had recently told him that he was still connected with the House of Representatives as official reporter. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Mattingly, counsel for the Board of Public Works, witness stated that he is an officer of the House of Representatives, and has always been engaged in outside operations of considerable magnitude, and is now one of the Directors of the Centre Market Company in this city.

Capt. A. Grant was sworn for the memorialists, and stated that he would prefer not to testify until he had completed certain estimates and calculations with reference to the operations of the Board of Public Works; that he did not feel able to do justice to the Board of the District of Columbia without these data.

Senator Allison, Chairman, said he did not think the committee ought to wait for Capt. Grant to make calculations, and the committee decided to go on with his testimony during the afternoon session.

STRIKE IN A HOSIERY MILL AT WALTHAM.

BOSTON, March 31.—About 500 of the operatives in the hosiery mill and bleachery of the Boston Manufacturing Company, in Waltham, have struck for ten per cent. advance on their wages. There is much excitement in Waltham, and it is generally believed that the company will not accede to the demands. In the hosiery department but few girls are left, and of the bleachery hands only a small number are at work. The whole number in the employ of the company is about 1,200.

KILLED BY A TOMBSTONE.

BOSTON, March 31.—Thomas Carr, a wealthy old gentleman, was killed yesterday in the Catholic cemetery in Dorchester by a head-stone falling upon him. He had recently lost three children by death, and was removing the head-stone preparatory to erecting a monument over them.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—The notorious Tom McGehan was shot in the head in Hamilton, Ohio, last night, it is supposed, by John Keehler. They were both drunk at the time, and the reason for the shooting does not appear. McGehan's wound is not fatal. It will be remembered that C. L. Vallandingham lost his life while acting as McGehan's lawyer in his trial for murder.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate this morning spent the entire session in the consideration of bills on their final passage, and worked so harmoniously that no less than fifty-four acts of minor and local importance were disposed of.

THE CUSTODY OF INSANE PERSONS.

Senator Wood introduced a bill of more than ordinary importance. It was prepared in accordance with a Senate resolution, at the suggestion of the Attorney General and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and revises and codifies the statutes in relation to the care and custody of the persons and property of the insane, the management of asylums for their treatment and safe keeping, and the duties of the State Commissioner in Lunacy. A report accompanying the bill sets forth the necessity, which has long existed, of a thorough classification of the various laws in relation to lunatics. As the statutes are at present, search must be made through acts whose title scarcely prefigures their contents, for personal rights or judicial powers relating to the insane, and thus the peculiar status under which they are placed, or the various phases of civil obligation under which others are placed toward them, are not readily ascertainable. The occasional legislation had on the subject during the past eighty years has been allowed to rest in the various editions of the Revised Statutes. Changes in the Constitution, also, have rendered inoperative parts of acts which, nevertheless, are still to be found in the general statutes.

REPAVING STREETS IN NEW-YORK.

A bill introduced by Senator Gross, provides that the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York be authorized and directed whenever he shall find any street, avenue, or public place now paved with wood to be in a rotten or dangerous condition, and detrimental to the public interest, to cause such pavement to be removed, and the Commissioner is authorized and directed in the manner provided by the charter to contract for the repaving with stone pavement of all such streets and avenues. The Commissioner is further directed to contract immediately for the repaving of such streets in the commercial portion of the City of New-York, and also thoroughfares leading toward the Central Park. All the wooden pavement in the City must be removed within three years after the passage of the act. The bill also authorizes the Controller to borrow, by the issue of assessment bonds, such sum as shall be necessary to pay all expenses incurred by such work, and in cases where assessments for wooden pavement has preceded the passage of the act, the same shall be cancelled by the Controller of the City.

The Assembly to-day continued the consideration of the Supply bill. A motion made by Mr. Miller to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for the Saratoga Monument Association gave rise to quite a protracted debate, in which Messrs. Batcheller, Spencer, Waehner, and others participated. The motion to strike out was lost.

CONGRESS HALL DOOMED.

Mr. Vedder's motion directing the Commissioners of the Land Office to tear down Congress Hall during the coming Summer was adopted.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS ON EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

At a caucus of Republican Senators held after the session this evening, the merits of the Assembly bill relating to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the University, was discussed at length. The Superintendent is now elected by a joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature. The bill in question makes the office an appointive one, and gives the power of appointment to the Board of Regents of the University; it also stipulates that the Regents shall not hold office for a longer term than six years, and provides for a complete change in the board once in nine years. After a discussion of nearly an hour's duration, the Senators present decided to support the bill in its present shape. Senator Middleton was in the caucus, and will act with the Republicans in the matter.

SENATOR FOX'S EXCISE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Cities will to-morrow report in favor of Senator Fox's Excise bill, as instructed. The bill provided that the salary of an Excise Commissioner in New-York City shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, and all excise moneys in excess of expenses shall be dedicated to some deserving charity by the Board of Aldermen. This was amended by the Committee, and the power given to a majority of the Board of Apportionment. The bill will be so reported.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will consider the Brooklyn Bridge bill to-morrow. It provides for the appointment of nineteen Directors, seven to be appointed by the Mayor of New-York, seven by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the other five by stockholders representing a capital of $350,000. It is understood that Mayor Havemeyer opposes the bill, and that Mayor Hunter is in favor of it.

A HEARING ON THE LUNACY BILL.

The Judiciary Committee this afternoon gave a hearing to John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, who spoke at length in explanation of the bill codifying the Lunacy laws, and introduced by Senator Wood to-day. The bill will probably be favorably reported during the coming week.

THE SWINBURNE GRATUITY IN THE SUPPLY BILL.

This evening, in the House, Mr. C. S. Spencer moved to insert $90,000 to reimburse Dr. John Swinburne for expenses incurred by him while Health Officer of the Port of New-York; and Mr. Beebe moved to go into Committee of the Whole again on the bill, which was lost. The question was then taken on Mr. Spencer's motion, and it was carried, 55 to 38, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abeel, Alberger, Beecher, Blessing, Bulkley, Coffey, Carpenter, Dickson, Donahue, Ely, Foote, Goss, Griffin, Gurnee, Hanrahan, Hardy, Hazleton, Healey, Herrick, Hiller, Hoag, Holden, Houghton, Hussey, Kirk, Kshinka, Landfield, Lawrence, Leake, Lincoln, Manley, Melvin, Murray, Nice, Oakley, Patten, Petty, Philpot, Ryan, Scherman, Schifferdecker, Shattuck, Simon, J. W. Smith, Snyder, C. S. Spencer, G. W. Spencer, Taylor, Thorp, Townsend, Vedder, Witbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, P. Woods—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Alvord, Badger, Barrow, Bassett, Batcheller, Beebe, Bostwick, Braman, Brewer, Chadwick, Clark, Colahan, Comstock, Daly, Davis, Deane, Denniston, Farrar, Fish, Hammond, Johnson, Lynde, McAfee, W. Miller, Phillips, S. G. Pope, Prince, Sanford, Sherwood, Sloan, H. Smith, Sullivan, Sunderlin, Waehner, Wagstaff, Weed, Whalen—38.

Mr. Spencer then moved to insert $500 to S. P. Allen, Assistant Clerk, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

TAX FOR THE NEW WORK ON THE CANALS.

Mr. Alberger, from the Canal Committee, reported a bill authorizing a mill tax for the new work on canals.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation was reported adversely. Mr. Alberger moved to disagree which was lost, and he then moved to send the bill to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Waehner opposed the report. He said there was another class besides farmers and money lenders, a class which had built up and made the great City of New-York what it is. He was sent there by his constituents expressly to make an effort to obliterate this obnoxious law. He then showed how capital had been driven from the State to adjoining States, where a more liberal policy is pursued. Mr. Beebe thought the bill ought to go to the Committee of the Whole, where it could be discussed. Gentlemen here, he said, could sit in their seats and vote away $90,000 of the peoples' money, a sum larger than all the taxes on bonds and mortgages amount to, and yet they cannot give this great question any discussion. After further debate Mr. Oakley moved the previous question on Mr. Alberger's motion; and it was ordered, when the motion to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole was lost, 51 to 57. The question was then on agreeing with the adverse report of the committee, and it was agreed to, so the bill was rejected, 55 to 35.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC TUBE.

Mr. Deane moved that the Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill be recommitted to the Railroad Committee. Carried.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Mr. Healy introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, By the aid of the Legislature and contributions from humane citizens, the New-York Hospital was enabled to erect buildings for the care of the sick and maimed; and, whereas, the said buildings have been taken down and the land leased or sold, to be used for other purposes, and from which the hospital is in receipt of an immense annual revenue, out of which the managers gave the public to understand new buildings for hospital purposes would be erected, but that they have neglected to erect any such buildings or to furnish the required accommodations for the sick and maimed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on State Charitable Institutions investigate the matter and report to the Legislature what action is necessary in the premises.

Laid over under the rule.

THE NEW-YORK CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A resolution offered by Mr. Ryan that the Corporation Counsel of New-York, within ten days, report all suits he has had charge of, and the amount of fees paid out, was adopted.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Gross' bill for the reduction of fares and freights over the Harlem Railroad will be considered on Thursday afternoon before the Railroad Committee.

THE VESEY STREET RAILROAD BILL.

In the Senate, when the Vesey Street Railroad bill was called up for a third reading, Mr. Gross moved that the bill lay over for the present. A bill had been introduced by the Senator from the Seventh District, (Mr. Ledwith,) providing that all these franchises shall be put up at auction, and the franchise given to the highest bidder. Until that bill was acted upon he could not vote for any bill. Mr. Fox replied that the route of the proposed road was a very short one, and that many thousand people in the lower part of the City asked the passage of this bill, as it was but three cents over the entire road. The bill was laid aside.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the affairs of the new Capitol was continued before the Finance Committee of the Senate this afternoon. Architect Fuller was sworn and examined by V. R. Hinman, of counsel for the people. Mr. Fuller testified that the plan under which the contract for stone was made was a most costly plan. The inverted arch provided for in the plan was abandoned after the contract was let. He had no reason to believe that the inverted arch and air-cells frightened away bidders. The granite came very irregularly, causing great expense in the moving of the heavy apparatus about for the laying of stones. He would not have allowed such irregularity if it was his own private work. The stones could have been set for one-half less if delivered regularly. The Commissioners complained of the irregularity, and endeavored to stop it without success. This irregularity continued for two seasons. The Yarmouth Quarry delivered a large number of unsound stones, which were put into the walls before their nature was discovered. The average bid for limestone was $17 50.

THE CASE OF RIEL IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 31.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, though ill, attended at the bar of the House and was examined by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. He identified Riel's handwriting on the member's roll; testified that an indictment had been found against him in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, and produced the warrant issued therein. An order was made that Policeman McVietty attend at the bar to-morrow with the warrant issued in Ottawa. An order was also made that Louis Riel attend in his place in the House to-morrow. If Riel appear he will be arrested. If he do not, his absence will be taken as *prima facie* evidence that he is a fugitive from justice, and, following the English precedent, a motion will be made to expel him from the House. He is said to be still in the city.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The confirmation of Col. Coey as Postmaster in this city, gives general satisfaction here.

The California Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight last night.

The Transportation Commissioners bill was defeated; also, the bill relative to the election of United States Senators by the people.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31.—Six loaded freight cars of the way freight and passenger train on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad tumbled down thirty feet through the Glenham Bridge into the creek below, this afternoon. The damage to the bridge and the cars is about $10,000. Nobody was hurt. The passengers and baggage are transferred.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 31.—Mr. C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, has resigned his position, which he has held for twelve years. He urged this upon the Directors two years ago, but they would not accept it. He will continue to conduct the affairs of the company until a new administration is determined upon, and will attend to the company's bill now before the Canadian Parliament.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March. 31.—The sealing vessels which have arrived at St. Johns to date, are the brig Havelock, with 2,000 seals on board; the steamers Eagle, with 23,000; Commodore, with 1,800; Hawk, (disabled,) with 4,000, and Wolf, with 14,000.

THE MAINE ICE CROP.

BATH, Me., March 31.—The ice in the Upper Kennebec is all adrift, and has been passing this city all day. About 750,000 tons of good solid ice has been stored along this river and its tributaries during the past Winter, which is at least one-third more than the usual quantity.

HONORS TO THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 31.—Guns are being fired to-day every half hour at Fort Ontario in respect to the memory of the late Ex-President Fillmore.

ELECTION AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 31.—E. Horton, Republican, has been elected Supervisor by 125 majority; W. H. Cutter, Clerk, by 21 majority, and W. H. Huestis, Justice, by 22 majority.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, broke out in the two-story frame house No. 51 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, attended with damage amounting to $100. Officers who were on the ground state that the house was fired in two places. Yesterday the premises were sold at a Sheriff's sale. It is said that a colored woman named Catharine Bride, residing in the house, threatened to fire it in case the sale took place. She was arrested by Officer Schenewale, of the Sixth Sub-precinct.

A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the furniture store of Barnet & Kenney, No. 228 Hudson street, causing $2,500 damage to building and contents; insured in the People's and Stuyvesant Companies.

A window-curtain in a room on the third floor of No. 30 West Washington square, occupied by J. H. Chatman, ignited last evening from a burning gas-jet, causing $100 damage.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 204 South street, occupied by John Henry, dealer in rags. Damage, $600.

At 10 P. M. a fire occurred in the frame stables in the rear of No. 918 Sixth avenue, occupied by John Rumpholst. Damage $50.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

A GRAND BALL—THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 13, 1874.

Desirous of devoting my last letter almost entirely to poor Aimée Desclée, I omitted to speak of the grand ball given at the Tribunal of Commerce. The efforts made to amuse Paris, of late suffering from an attack of ennui, were only partially successful. The fête was grand and rather gaudy. The arrangements of the palace were not in the best of taste, and the immense crowd was so jammed together that personal enjoyment was out of the question. To crown all, rain fell just as the people were entering, and, getting wet, or having their head-dressings deranged by wraps and coverings, the ladies came in thoroughly out of humor, and with their temper spoiled for the evening. The present difficulty of such fêtes lies in choosing the guests. As a rough estimate, I should say there were twelve thousand persons in the city who must be invited under present conditions, and about ten thousand who are sure to come. But when this number of tickets are issued, there are always influential persons who get a hundred or so of the cards, and distribute them according to their own views. It thus happens that two or three thousand persons who ought not to receive cards are the first to have them, and the same number of persons who must be invited have to be provided for by a supplementary issue. This leads to an amount of overcrowding which makes everybody uncomfortable. Dancing is entirely out of the question, but one can crowd about a little to the strains of the music and get very much fatigued and very red in the face, by trying to steer a partner clear of accidents. The reception of the ticket was the greatest, if not the only pleasure connected with this ball, for anybody who is anybody would have been very wretched not to have had one. The poor, however, have reason to be satisfied. The subscriptions amounted to 160,000 francs, and the expenses were a little over 120,000 francs. Thus, a sum of about 40,000 francs was left for distribution among the various charities. In a political sense the ball is regarded as something of a failure, owing to the conduct of the Orleans Princes. From the moment he entered the Marshal was appropriated by them, and he was not allowed to escape during the evening. Every time he passed they formed a circle about him, in the most gracious manner in the world, and kept him in earnest conversation until he moved to another room. It is probably nothing but a bit of malice, but the saying is that they had arranged relays for the purpose—an easy thing, since they numbered about twenty—but it is certain that, owing to this circle of Orleans Princes, no Republican, Bonapartist, or Legitimist was able to converse with the Marshal during the evening. Some of the Republican journals attribute his weary look and early departure to his annoyance at this somewhat compromising procedure.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Speaking of this reminds me that the recent successes of the Bonapartists have made the Orleans Princes feel the necessity of placing themselves a little more "in evidence," to use a French expression. Before the country the Orleanists have no chance at all, for they have never been able to elect a single candidate; but they have the larger portion of the present Assembly, and see that they must use it at once if at all. Every election brings in a Republican or a Bonapartist, and it will require but a very few more elections to destroy all their hopes of repeating the vote of the "221," which elected Louis Philippe. The first idea was to make the Duc D'Aumale Commander in Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant General of the—not Kingdom exactly, but of something which lacks a good name as yet. The best is that proposed by M. Guizot—*Stadthouderat*. This is about the nearest approach the French have to our word "Commonwealth," but the system of the Lowlands, or Netherlands, from which the word is borrowed, would scarcely admit the word Commonwealth in its English sense. But Marshal MacMahon had no idea of becoming President of a fleeting Republic, and of allowing the Duc D'Aumale to take the army off his hands, with the ultimate view of becoming Stadtholder. Having no hold upon the country, the D'Orleans can only succeed by a *coup* of this kind, made in a more or less legal manner. This combination having failed, another is under discussion. A Senate is proposed, and as, numerically speaking, the Orleanists in the present Assembly have the advantage, they hope to elect an Orleanist Senate, of which the Duc De Nemours shall be President. This body is to have the right of dissolution, and of replacing the President of the Republic in case of death or resignation. And once get an Orleanist Senate, it would be easy to make a law conferring the succession upon the President of the Senate. As this plan is a little too bold, it was put forward in a timid way, and with the suggestion that that stanch old Republican, M. Dufaure, should be made President of the Senate, and probable Vice President of the Republic (or Commonwealth, since the above term is never used.) The trick is too transparent, and will not be likely to succeed; but something must be done speedily, since every election brings a Republican or Bonapartist into the Chamber. One naturally asks why the people are not called upon for their opinion of this matter of Government. The reason is simply this: The Legitimists do not want an appeal to the people, because they would be left out of sight. The Bonapartists want a plebiscite, because that would surely result in their favor. The other two parties want to let things go on as they are. But the Republicans do not object to an appeal to the people by partial or general elections. That would insure their success as surely as taking the sense of the nation would result in a Bonapartist triumph. For example, the Republicans and the Conservatives are divided into three factions. Hence in these partial or even general elections for a new Assembly the Republican candidate would have three competitors, and, the Conservative vote being thus divided, the Republicans would win without any great amount of trouble. If I can impress this situation upon the minds of my readers it will enable them to explain many a curious fact seen in your daily telegrams. This is quite enough about our political jumble, at least for to-day, and I have but a word or so to add. The debates about the budget are still going on, and the Committee of Thirty is still working upon its law for the restitution of popular suffrage. I do not think there is a ghost of a chance for the adoption of this law.

THE ACADEMY AND M. OLLIVIER.

In the "Emile Ollivier affaire," the French Academy has shown itself really admirable. After all, as I think I have previously remarked, these men are the fine flowers of our intellectual world, and they have always known how to keep themselves above the common level. I must repeat myself a little in order to give a perfect understanding of this matter. M. Ollivier was elected a member of the Forty in 1870, and this made him *de facto* an Immortal, although certain formalities had to be complied with before he was admitted to the enjoyments of all his rights. Political events prevented him from presenting his discourse before the other day. He then begged the Academy to fix a day for hearing his discourse upon Lamartine, to whose chair he was elected, and for his public reception. Owing to a few words in praise of Napoleon III., personally, (the ostensible reason,) M. Guizot objected to the address, although the committee pronounced it worthy of the Academy. This constituted an acquired right which M. Ollivier could maintain in a suit at law, but the Academy had a right to adjourn the reception. There is no doubt about this right, but it was impolitic to use it. M. Guizot got his collegiates to adjourn the reception, and the addresses appeared in the journals with some very unfavorable comments upon the Academy. At the next meeting the Duc De Noailles said that, as the journals had occupied themselves with this incident, and had tried to interfere in the affairs of the Academy, he proposed that the matter should be dropped so long as the newspapers occupied themselves with it. This was adopted, and the Immortals went again to work upon letter "M" of the great dictionary. Other things then came to engross the attention of the journals—the grand ball, the funeral of Aimée Desclée, two new dramas, and the fête at Chiselhurst—and for three days nothing was said about the "incident Ollivier." It seemed already a part of ancient history when the Academy again revived it yesterday. I have been thus explicit because this is an event which may be talked about years hence, when my younger readers are old and gray, just as the case of Chateaubriand was talked about the other week.

A HAPPY DENOUEMENT.

But all's well that ends well, and the "incident Ollivier" has had a happy termination. Yesterday M. Patin announced that he had received a letter from M. Ollivier asking to be admitted to the enjoyment of his rights as an Academician, and proposed that this request should be accorded, and that the incident of the past week should be considered as *non avenu*, or as not having occurred. This was voted at once, and M. Ollivier was invited to seat himself in the chair left vacant since the death of Lamartine, and begin at once to discuss the letter "M." Since "this is thus," as A. Ward was accustomed to say, we have only to sum up the result of the recent struggle. On the whole, everyone has come out of it with honor. Lamartine has lost nothing, because the scandal caused made hundreds of journals eager to spread his praises about the world, and thousands of persons who always skip academic addresses, made a special point of reading these. Napoleon III. lost nothing, and the Imperialist Party was a very considerable gainer. M. Ollivier lost nothing, for he came into the academy with an éclat he could not have gained in any other way, and has won a place in academic annals between the two great poets Lamartine and Chateaubriand. The Forty have not lost to any great extent, for on the whole they shown great calmness and dignity, and have been at the height of very perplexing circumstances; and M. Guizot has shown that philosophic moral courage which is the special property of the great in going back to retrieve an error of a moment. He has owned up, confessed, made amends, and sued for peace. All this shows considerable dignity, and it seems a pity that some of our other human affairs cannot be settled with the same calmness and dignity.

THE MI-CAREME.

Yesterday, was *mi-carême*, the fête of the washerwomen. But the *blanchisseuses* and *blanchisseurs* did not have a very happy time of it. Snow fell all night, and a slow draggling rain came on in the morning to fill the streets with "slush." After midday rain fell in showers, and occasionally there was a blustering hail-storm. Only a few masks were out, and the decorated wagons were very rare. The queen of the washerwomen this year is a young and pretty girl named Louise Duchemin, who met with an accident in going out. While trying to mount her chariot she fell and sprained her ankle so badly that she will be for some time confined to her bed. She is to be married on the 10th of April. A few washerwomen were out in open cabs, showing off mountains of white skirts neatly done up; but the rain soon took the starch out of them, and sent the poor girls sadly home. One of the curious features of this day is the decorated wagons which go about the streets. The horses are trimmed with ribbons, and a number of men and women in masks and costumes are inside, generally with a huge figure of Punch standing upright and life-like upon the front seat. As the wooden figures are too heavy, they are made this year of the thin tissue used for toy balloons, and being filled with gas, Master Punch stands alone, and bows and bends to the crowd as he sways with the wind at the end of his cord. In the rear of the wagon is a person who throws out cards or circulars, announcing that the best *blancissage de fin*, or extra washing and ironing, can be found at a certain establishment. Sometimes these are printed upon paper fans, but this year they were in the shape of a banner, upon a wooden shaft, and made of thick green paper. It was curious to see the people of the boulevards rushing ankle-deep in mud after these wagons, in order to get one of these banners. I saw a great many well-dressed persons, men and women, run for yards in the dirty slush in order to dispute them with the gamins. Occasionally some one fell in the mud, and to the great satisfaction of the crowd. Seeing no signs of anything worthy of note upon the boulevards, I strolled into the children's ball at Frascati's, and, believe me, I was charmed. A prettier spectacle could scarcely be imagined. The rosy-cheeked little creatures were in costume, and were so happy that it did one good to watch them. Several dancing-masters were present to guide the children, and many aged gentlemen with white cravats solicited the honor of a quadrille. One nice old man near me asked a six-year-old girl, dressed as "Madame Angot," to give him the honor of her hand for a dance. "I would do so with pleasure, Sir," she replied demurely, "but I am engaged to this gentleman," pointing to a diminutive "Massaniello" of about her own age.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—About ten months since a man calling himself J. Anderson opened a store on Central avenue for the sale of notions and cutlery. During the past month he made very extensive time purchases, informing dealers that he was going to place a lot of wagons on the road to sell to country dealers at wholesale. Yesterday his store was found closed and empty and Anderson not to be found. It is supposed that he has fled to Canada. The value of the goods not paid for is about $100,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPENSATION TO BRITISH SUFFERERS FROM THE ALABAMA'S DEPREDATIONS—THE WHALLEY CONTEMPT CASE.

LONDON, March 31.—Mr. Anderson has postponed the resolution which he was to have introduced to-night in the House of Commons, declaring that as Great Britain had been adjudicated to be in the wrong in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and had compensated Americans who suffered by the depredations of that vessel, British subjects who suffered similarly ought also to receive compensation.

The House of Commons Select Committee on the committal and fining of Mr. Whalley, M. P., for contempt of court, reported to-night that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and the affair did not require further investigation.

Mr. Whalley himself subsequently gave notice that he should call attention to the case on April 17, and ask for a new committee of investigation.

The House has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO GEN. WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 31.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to-night, at the Mansion House, in honor of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Among the distinguished guests present were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

Gen. Wolseley, in response to a toast, gave an interesting account of the Ashantee Expedition, and declared that King Coffee had for a long time premeditated the war.

The General was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and his speech was frequently interrupted with cheers.

A DISASTROUS VOYAGE — MEN WASHED OVERBOARD.

LONDON, March 31.—The bark Hiram arrived at Liverpool from Pensacola to-day. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage, and lost several men overboard, including the master.

FRANCE.

GEN. SICKLES AND MR. CUSHING IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 31.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, late United States Minister to Spain, and Hon. Caleb Cushing, his successor, who are now in this city, had an interview yesterday. Mr. Cushing will leave here for Madrid on Friday next, going by way of Bordeaux. Gen. Sickles proceeds to London, where he will remain some time, in consequence of sickness in his family.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Melbourne says Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New-Caledonia by stowing themselves away in a vessel bound for New-Castle. They have arrived at Sydney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

SPAIN.

TRANSMISSION OF PRIVATE NEWS FROM NEAR BILBOA FORBIDDEN BY SERRANO.

MADRID, March 31.—Marshal Serrano has issued an order prohibiting the transmission from Santander, and places in the vicinity of that town, of private telegraphic dispatches.

A heavy fire is kept up by the artillery upon the Carlist positions before Bilboa, but the other troops are resting.

GERMANY.

ARREST OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne was arrested to-day, for violating the Ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demonstration.

THE LOSS OF THE NIL.

EIGHTY PERSONS DROWNED—LATER DISPATCHES FROM HONG KONG.

LONDON, March 31.—Later dispatches from Hong Kong, in relation to the loss of the Messageries Maritimes Company's steam-ship Nil, while on a voyage from that port to Yokohama, say that eighty persons were drowned.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION—THE RELIEF MEASURES EFFECTIVE.

CALCUTTA, March 31.—Reports from the districts affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. The measures taken by the Government to relieve the distress of the people have proved very effective. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district there are but a few.

CONVICTION OF EMBEZZLING CONDUCTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31.—The trials of the former conductors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company charged with embezzling moneys received for the company, stealing tickets, &c., who were arrested some time since, have resulted in the conviction of Thomas D. Shreeves for embezzlement. Conductors Sam. Fennimore and Sam. R. Toy pleaded guilty. Sentences were in all the cases deferred until Saturday next. These cases have attracted considerable attention among the various railroad companies of the country. The defendants were supported by the most able counsel in this city, and much interest was manifested in the trials by the community.

THE BUFFALO VESSEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—The vessel-owners of Buffalo met on 'Change this afternoon, and took preliminary steps to organize a vessel-owners' association. Resolutions were passed protesting against the exorbitant rates of tonnage on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and directing that correspondence be opened with similar associations on the line of the lakes relative to the necessary steps to be taken to reduce the tonnage on said rivers to the rates of 1871.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day, reports were received from the Committee on the Liquor law and ordered to be printed. The majority report is against any change in the law. Three minority reports were presented: two for licensing under certain restrictions, and one for the comparatively free sale of liquor. They will not, probably, come up for consideration before next week.

FUNERAL OF DR. KIRK.

BOSTON, March 31.—The funeral of Rev. Edward N. Kirk, in the Mount Vernon Street Church to-day, was attended by a crowded audience of parishoners and friends. Rev. Drs. Blagden, Neale and others officiated. The remains were deposited in Mount Auburn.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES IN METHUEN, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—The operatives in the jute mills at Methuen, Mass., about 250 in number, are on a strike to raise their pay to where it was before the November panic.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 31.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented memorials signed by 7,276 citizens of that State, setting forth the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, and asking for legislation to prohibit the sale and manufacture of such liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, presented the memorial of the recent Convention of Tax-payers of South Carolina for relief against misrule and corruption. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TWENTY CENT SILVER COIN.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, authorizing the coinage of a twenty cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill amendatory of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. INGALLS introduced to-day a bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale, it being a copy of the bill on the same subject recently reported from the House Committee on Public Lands.

THE PRESIDIO RESERVATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the bill authorizing the City and County of San Francisco to use the Presidio Reservation as a park and highway, which was placed on the calendar.

REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending motion being that of Mr. Norton to strike out section 4 of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to amend the section, but under the ruling of the chair his motion was not in order.

Mr. CARPENTER (Mr. Anthony in the chair) said it was the duty of the presiding officer to interpret the rules of the Senate, and in making the ruling yesterday he was governed by the rule of the Senate. The practice of the Senate for the last twenty years may have been different from a strict interpretation of the rule, but that was by general consent.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution that pending a substitute for the whole bill, or a motion to strike out a section of the bill, it shall be in order to perfect by amendment the section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, offered as an amendment a resolution amending the twelfth rule, so that pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question, and a motion to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out, in the fourth section of the bill, seventy per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional national bank currency is issued, and insert ninety per centum. Rejected by yeas 20, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stewart, Stockton, Wadleigh—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—37.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the fourth section, and it was agreed to by yeas 29, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh, Windom—27.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has.

Mr. LOGAN accepted this in lieu of his amendment offered several days ago.

Mr. FENTON moved an amendment repealing the twenty-third section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that the national bank currency shall be taken at par, and providing for certain central points where national banks shall redeem their notes in legal tenders.

Mr. MORTON said the whole effect of the amendment would be to depreciate national bank notes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said under the inflation now being authorized national bank currency would be low enough.

Mr. FENTON'S amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered an amendment providing that on the 1st of January, 1876, United States legal-tender notes in sums of $1,000 and its multiples shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, either with coin or with United States bonds at par, the principal of such bonds to be payable in coin in ten years and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than six per cent. per annum, whether due or not, shall, on demand, be paid in legal-tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays, 39.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then offered an amendment for the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin or bonds, the same as above, with the exception of the latter part in regard to the redemption of bonds, which he erased. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 30.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to adjourn, and the motion was adopted—yeas 27, nays 26. The Senate then, at 4:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

After considerable time spent in a struggle for precedence of business the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill which was under discussion yesterday providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which reported the bill, alluded to the dispatch of a Western newspaper correspondent, which represented him as being secretly inimical to the measure, and, while he recognized to the fullest extent his liability to criticism as a public man, he declared there was nothing equivocal in his action. He never engaged in any controversy here where he did not carry his flag out so that it might be seen of all men. His only opposition to this bill was that it did not provide for the State of Kentucky ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the United States before the payment of any money.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill in the House, indorsed Mr. Wheeler's position in regard to the bill, and also a statement by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, as to his occupying a like position.

Mr. WHEELER then proceeded to discuss the bill in detail, and to argue against passing it in the form as reported from the Committee on Commerce. The bill contained the startling proposition that the Secretary of War, not by permission of the State of Kentucky, nor by permission of the persons owning the canal property, should take possession of this property, but that the Federal Government, through the War Department, should enter into the domain of a sovereign State and take possession of its corporate property. Was that, he asked, the vaunted doctrine of State rights? Such a proposition was at war with his own notions, brought from the home of Silas Wright, and should not be entertained for a moment by Congress.

A member asked Mr. Wheeler whether he was not in favor of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER replied that he was in favor of it so far as the permanent indefinite appropriation in it was concerned. He was in favor of improving the channels of commerce, but of doing so within the principles of law and of right; with the amendment proposed by him requiring the cession of jurisdiction of Kentucky, he was in favor of the bill and should vote for it. That had been his declaration from first to last.

[*Note.*—Mr. STANDEFORD, of Kentucky, stated yesterday as the objection to Mr. Wheeler's amendment, that the sessions of the Kentucky Legislature are biennial, and that too much delay would intervene before the next Legislature could take action on the subject.]

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, moved a substitute for Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal shall be raised to their existing rates. Negatived—yeas 105, nays 124.

The question was then taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that no money shall paid under this act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over its canal property to the United States. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 95.

The bill, as amended, was then passed without the yeas and nays.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House, at 3:10 P. M., resumed the consideration of the Currency bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. HUBBELL, of Michigan, and SHERWOOD, of Ohio, both in favor of expansion.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of the tax-payers of South Carolina, reciting the excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen, instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of the Government, and asking Congress to consider their condition and to devise some means of relief. The petition bore the signatures of a large number of prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked what Congress could do in the matter. He had always opposed any interference by Congress in the affairs of the States.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know exactly what could be done about it. But he thought it just and proper that the House should receive the petition.

After further discussion the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the relief of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE NUISANCE.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—VICTORY FOR AN INNOCENT LANDLORD.

The first action for the ejectment of the tenant of a disorderly house, in connection with the present movement by the Board of Education and the Grand Jury, was tried yesterday in the First District Civil Court before Justice Quinn and a jury. The proceedings were brought under a special act of the Legislature passed in 1868 in relation to the subject. Counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, said that the action had been brought by Michael Gross, landlord of the premises No. 167 Greene street, to dispossess the tenant, named Adolph Ringe, who, it would be proved, had hired the house for a grocery store, and had afterward sublet a portion of it to disreputable characters in violation of the contract, which stipulated that the premises should not be let out for any purpose other than that named, or sublet, without the consent of the landlord. The premises had been rented by Ringe for two years, from the 1st of May, 1873, to the 1st of May, 1875, at a rent of $1,500 per year, and the first intimation the owner of the property had of the improper use to which his house had been put, was through the District Attorney, who notified Frederick Gross, son of the landlord, of the matter. Mr. Gross thereupon called upon Ringe, who agreed to remove the objectionable characters, being allowed an abatement of rent, with the promise of a further arrangement if respectable tenants could not be obtained. Subsequently, it appeared, Ringe permitted the disorderly characters to return to his house, where they continued to reside at the time the matter was taken up by the Grand Jury. Counsel alluded to the present movement against the owners of property in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, many of whom, he said, were, like the plaintiff, in the habit of subletting their houses through agents, and knew nothing whatever of the character of the tenants on their property. Under these circumstances Mr. Gross had caused the present proceedings for the ejectment of Ringe to be instituted.

The affidavit of Charles Daly, agent for Gross, stating that the premises in question were, in his judgment, used for disreputable purposes, and of the defendant denying the allegation, were then read.

Frederick H. Gross, son of the owner of the property, took the stand and testified that Daly had been authorized to rent the premises named. The agreement between the agent and Ringe, stating that the premises were let for a grocery store, for a term of two years, and should not be rented for any other purpose, or sublet without the consent of the landlord, was then read and put in evidence. Mr. Gross also testified that he had never given Ringe consent to sublet the premises.

Officer Seaman, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that he had been on post duty in the street during the past eight months, and knew the premises in question. The house, he said, was undoubtedly a disorderly one, frequented by disreputable characters; and the grocery and liquor store kept by Ringe in the basement was the resort of the worst classes in the district.

Officer Terwilliger, also of the Eighth Precinct, while testifying to the bad reputation of the house, seemed anxious, nevertheless, to distinguish it from the other nuisances in the neighborhood by stating that the character of the house was "good for one of the kind."

This closed the case for the plaintiff, and counsel for the defendant asked the court to dismiss the proceeding, on the ground that it had not been proved that his client had ever kept a disreputable house. The motion was denied, and the denial excepted to.

The defendant, in his own behalf, testified that he sublet the upper portion of his premises for family purposes, and did not know the character of the person to whom he rented it.

Two white men named Haas and Goldstein, and two colored men named George Washington Hall and Edward Johnson, testified that they considered Ringe's house a respectable one.

Counsel for the defendant asked the Judge to charge that on the evidence the jury could not find a verdict for the landlord, but must find for the tenant. The court refused so to charge.

Justice Quinn then charged the jury, defining the law in the case with clearness.

The jury retired and after a few minutes returned with a verdict for the landlord. The defendant's counsel asked that the verdict be set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence, and on the motion being denied, moved that the Judge permanently stay the issuance of his warrant of dispossession on the ground that the act under which the proceedings had been brought was unconstitutional. This motion was also denied, counsel excepting.

By permission of counsel for the landlord it was then agreed that a stay of three days in issuing the Judge's warrant be granted, in order to give Ringe an opportunity to remove his property from the premises.

It is understood that the case will be appealed.

Ida Thompson, one of the keepers of disorderly houses in the Eighth Ward, was yesterday bailed out in $1,000, Charles Horn, of No. 53 Market street, becoming her surety.

A DREADFUL SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Emily S. Parker committed suicide yesterday morning in the coal-cellar of her residence, No. 116 Prospect street, by strangling herself with a thin piece of rope. The circumstances attending the shocking act are particularly distressing. Mrs. Parker lived at the above place with her husband and three children, one of whom died about a week ago. Since the death of her child she has been overwhelmed with sorrow, and this is believed to have unsettled her mind. She has frequently been heard to say that she had nothing longer to live for, and that she wished she were dead. These desponding expressions, however, did not excite any apprehensions in the minds of her friends, and it was hoped that time would restore her to her usual good spirits. Yesterday morning she arose at an early hour, and prepared breakfast for her husband and children, and nothing unusual in her manner was noticed till after the departure of her husband for business. At 9 o'clock she went into the kitchen in the back basement. Her two children were there playing around. Taking them by the hand, she led them into the front room, and told her sister to take care of them, and then returned to the kitchen, locking the connecting door. Nearly an hour passed, and as Mrs. Parker did not return, her sister went to the kitchen to see what was detaining her so long. Here she could not be found, and as a fruitless search was made for her through the upper part of the house, it was thought she might have gone to the cellar to get wood, and was taken sick there. Thither, therefore, her now alarmed friends hurried, but the first survey of the wide cellar was equally unsuccessful in discovering her. As they were about leaving, however, a deep groan from a dark corner in which the coal was kept recalled them, and a light being procured, the unfortunate woman was found lying against the wall, with a rope tied firmly in three coils round her neck. Her eyes were closed, and her face presented a ghastly appearance. Dr. Cutter, who lives close by, was summoned, and promptly hastened to the spot. He cut the rope from the neck, but although the body was quite warm, life was extinct. Mr. Parker was summoned from New-York, where he does business, and on his arrival was horrified at the intelligence of the shocking death of his wife, who had bidden him an affectionate good by only a few hours previous. It was at first supposed that the wretched woman had suspended the end of the rope to one of the rafters, and then thrown herself from a block of wood, but Dr. Cutter states that such was not the case. She twisted the rope three times round her neck, and then catching the ends in her hands, pulled on them until death ensued. Coroner Jones will hold the inquest.

THE CAP-MAKERS' STRIKE.

All the difficulties that existed between the cap-makers and their employers have been settled, not exactly amicably, but in such a manner that the strikers have all returned to work—some to their original employers, and some to others. The strike fell through for the same reasons that hundreds of others have done before, that was, too exorbitant demands upon the manufacturer, and want of unanimity and power enough to hold out sufficiently long to compel them to succumb to their terms. The original demand of the strikers was, an advance of seventy-five to 100 per cent. upon the old prices. While there was a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to make some advance, they thought this percentage too large; that they would be compelled to advance the prices of their goods so much as to seriously affect their sale, and positively declined to comply. Both parties were inexorable; though some concessions were made on both sides, nothing definite could be agreed upon; and there being no prospect of a settlement, the strikers mutually released themselves from all obligations to one another, and each one did the best he could for himself. The result was that the manufacturers generally agreed to an advance varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent., each party making the best terms they could. This strike having been made at a season of the year when all the manufacturers had large orders on their books and little stock on hand to fill them, placed them in a very unpleasant position, and the damage they suffered will not easily be forgotten. Besides not being able to fill their orders they were losing large sales, and having contracted so much on the old labor prices there were prospects of little or no profit, if not actual loss on all the new stock made up to fill first orders.

A. T. STEWART'S SECOND SPRING OPENING.

A. T. Stewart's second Spring opening in the wholesale millinery department came off yesterday. It was a brisk affair while it lasted, was almost essentially of a business character, and differed very much from those other openings whereat show and fashionable parade take the place of prompt business and rapid transactions. Indeed, ladies of fashion are not wont to frequent these wholesale displays, but the ladies who help to make ladies fashionable are always there in considerable numbers. The presence of the *beau monde* is not only not encouraged, but is actually prohibited at these wholesale openings at A. T. Stewart's. Now and then, of course, some privileged customers urge their claims to be present, and as there is no rule so stringent that an exception to it may not, in all probability, be found, concessions are made to them within certain limits. These displays are intended solely for the benefit of modistes and milliners, with whom business is the principal motive, supplemented by a little natural curiosity concerning the latest Parisian novelties. These ladies paid a very early visit to Mr. Stewart's store yesterday, for it is a matter of importance with them not to be anticipated in any of the fashions. Their mature and experienced criticisms were freely expressed, and it would not be too much to say that, occasionally, when some triumph of millinery art was secured by an early purchaser, a little of what may be termed "sour grapes" comment found its way into the discussions of the disappointed ones, who thought it "horrid," and wouldn't have it on any terms. As doctors are reported to disagree sometimes in cases of great importance, so do milliners also in matters which come within their own special domain. They fell out yesterday in numerous instances, but the feud was strongest concerning a hat of the Charlotte Corday style, which Mme. Vallerie Graux sent over here from Paris to create strife among our milliners, just as the famous apple of discord did among the three goddesses of mythological fable. It was pretty well that the ladies of fashion were not present, or they might have espoused different sides and magnified the proportions of a quarrel, which, like that which *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* fixed upon *Capt. Absolute*, was quite a pretty one as it stood. Here is a faint description, of a technical kind, which may convey something of an idea of what the discord-provoking head-dress was like, for at this time the writer can in no way say whether it was exquisitely beautiful, or whether it was beautiful at all. It is made of foundation lace and blue poult de soie, with an inside trimming of crape lisse. The trimming consists of roses of a pale tint and crape lisse, and the crown is of real Valenciennes lace. The wing of the impiva, an East Indian bird, forms a side ornature. Mme. Graux sent another style of hat, which is a good deal in contrast to the above. It is of pink poult de soie, trimmed with crape lisse inside, and ornamented with black lace and a profusion of roses. There were some pretty hats on view which were designed at Mr. Stewart's establishment. Among these, one, of what is known as the Viola shape, was much admired. It is of black lace, trimmed with jet, and having a wreath of white daisies, jet ornaments, and pale blue ribbons of the No. 16 breadth, the tendency now being in favor of an increase in this direction. Mme. Virot supplied a handsome head-dress with a Normandy crown of peak poult de soie, with a wreath of ivy and natural berries. The front is of chip, and it is supplied with floating strings of white ribbon of the No. 16 breadth. Here is something of the style which Caroline Reboux furnishes from her millinery establishment in the Rue de la Paix—a cap crown trimmed with velvet and wax leaves, ornamented in front with a torquoise-hilted dagger. As there are styles in painting, poetry, and music to which the descriptive epithet "daring" is applied, so it appears there is such a style in millinery also, and of this Marie Cazalong is the famous Parisian representative. She illustrates it in this instance by a jaunty, rakish style of head-dress, consisting of a bonnet of white chip, trimmed with black lace and black feather, and with a great profusion of blue flowers. The chip leaf runs lower on one side than on the other, and the hat is open at the back. A handsome head-dress from the establishment of Mlle. A. Magnier is made of black lace, with soft crown, ornamented with black beads, black pompon, and aigrette. Esther Barbier & Co. furnished one of the most admired specimens of the milliners' art in the whole collection. It consisted of a bonnet of white chip, with blue crape lisse puffed, trimmed with delicate white roses and pendants of light blue ribbon, No. 16, the inside trimming being of crape lisse. What might come within the "daring" style of hat, at least so far as the admixture of color is concerned, is one designed at A. T. Stewart's establishment. The hat is of Belgian chip, trimmed with steel-colored and salmon-colored ribbon, with folds of black lace; flowers, roses, and a feather to match the steel color, with a profusion of ribbons of the salmon tint. Mr. Stewart also furnishes a very handsome hat of real lace, with ornaments of jet in the shape of coral branches, and a profusion of roses en trainasse, and still another formed of black lace and jet band, trimmed with feathers and wreaths of violets, the inside trimming being of jet fringe, and the crown of beaded lace. The general stock, which is renewed weekly, consists of a great variety of French, Belgian, and American straw and chip and Leghorn hats, with a corresponding variety of feathers, flowers, jet ornaments, and ribbons of every kind for purposes of trimming. A great variety of such ribbons constituted a special feature in A. T. Stewart & Co.'s second Spring opening.

THE STEFFANI-PAOLO MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Sargenti Paolo and Pieto Steffani, jointly indicted for the murder of Michael Harold, in November last, was commenced yesterday before Mr. Justice Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoners are Italians, and are of decidedly unintellectual appearance, and have little or no knowledge of the English language. The victim of their tragic act was an Irishman, proprietor of a tavern in South Fifth avenue, near Broome street, and it is alleged that during a fracas which took place at the saloon the prisoners each and separately stabbed Harold in the back, from the effects of which injuries he died. They are defended by Mr. Charles W. Brooke and John R. Fellows, and District Attorney Phelps in person conducts the prosecution. The day yesterday was spent in obtaining a jury, and when the panel of fifty was exhausted but eleven jurors had been obtained. They were Robt. J. Glendinning, John Edwards, Edward Morrissey, Robert R. Sherwood, Wm. A. Queribel, Wm. L. Fish, August Oppermann, Wm. L. Miller, George A. Montanye, Albert P. Ryder, and Geo. L. Roberts. Upon motion of Mr. Brooke, and by consent of District Attorney Phelps, Edward Morrissey was subsequently excused from serving, although he had been sworn as a juror. Mr. Phelps stated that he consented only on account of the fact that the panel had been exhausted, and but eleven jurors had been obtained. Another panel, therefore, was necessary under the circumstances, and he had no objection to Mr. Morrissey being excused. A new panel of fifty will be called this morning. Before adjourning, the court ordered that the jurors already sworn be kept together for the night, and that if any of them found it necessary to visit their homes or places of business, they could be permitted to do so, but only in company with an officer of the court. They were also cautioned against reading any articles in the newspapers referring to the case.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GIBSON.

It will be remembered that during the early part of last year a most dastardly assault was committed on Mr. Walter Gibson, editor of the Harlem *Local*, a small newspaper, by some ruffians, who waylaid him and threw vitriol in his eyes. Mr. Gibson gradually recovered from his injuries, and on the 21st of November last received a letter asking him to meet the writer, S. P. Grant, at the house No. 1 Sylvan place, One Hundred and Twentieth street. Mr. Gibson did not keep the appointment that evening, but precisely at the same time Mr. Wm. H. Bull, a gentleman residing at No. 3 Sylvan place, was assaulted and terribly beaten with a slung-shot by two ruffians, who had evidently mistaken him for Mr. Gibson. Yesterday John Kelly, a bricklayer, and John Halloran, a publisher, both residing at No. 253 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, were arrested and committed for trial at the Tombs, for having committed the assault on Mr. Bull. Mr. Bull made a simple affidavit that he believed them to be the men, from information received. Mr. Gibson made an affidavit that he had been informed by P. W. Rhodes, A. W. Moulton, Z. H. Mullen, Thos. C. Freeman, Wm. O. Webb, and Geo. W. Thompson, that Geo. P. Webster and Frank Webster, of No. 298 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, knew that Halloran and Kelly were the men who beat Mr. Bull. The prisoners were held for trial in $1,000 bail, which was furnished for both by Mr. John W. Smith, of No. 440 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Francis Hammill, of No. 211 West Houston street, and James Kelly alias Big Kelly, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each yesterday, by Justice Sherwood at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, Jacob Scheller, of No. 423 West Forty-first street, stated that on Monday night as he was passing through Houston street, he was attacked by the prisoners, who demanded his money or his life. Not being tired of the latter, he quietly handed over all his apparent capital, amounting to thirty cents. The robbers made diligent search, but overlooked $156 in bills which Mr. Scheller had in his watch pocket. They were soon after arrested by Officer Baird from the description given of them by Mr. Scheller.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.

This evening the Jewish festival of "Pesach," or the Passover, will be inaugurated, with the observances and ceremonies incident to its celebration. This festival is one of the most important in the Jewish calendar, and was instituted to commemorate the miraculous deliverance of the children of Israel from the vile system of slavery imposed upon them during their sojourn in the land of Egypt. The festival begins at sundown this evening, and continues for eight days, ending at sundown on the evening of Thursday, the 9th inst., and is distingushed from all other festivals by the banishment of all leavened bread from the houses of the pious Israelites, and the substitution therefor of "Matzos," or unleavened cakes, which are composed simply of flour and water, and are baked so quickly after the flour and water are mixed as to preclude the possibility of the dough becoming leavened. The eating of the "Matzos" is commemorative of the haste with which the departure of the children of Israel was accelerated by the Egyptians compelling the former to carry the dough which they had prepared to be made into bread with them, and it was baked by the heat of the sun while being carried in the kneading-troughs on the shoulders of the departing Israelites. The first two and last two days of the festival are observed by the orthodox Israelites as holy days, but the *four* days intervening are of no special import. The Reform Jews in their innovations upon the ancient ordinances consider the first and seventh days only as holy days, and have almost entirely done away with the ceremonies and observances which Rabbinical teachers from time to time enjoined upon the house of Israel. In orthodox families the first and second nights of the Passover are distinguished by a peculiar service, known as the "Sidar." On returning home from their houses of worship, after the evening service, all the family, from the aged grandfather to the youngest stripling, gather about the table, on which are displayed the unleavened cakes, a quantity of little herbs, and a half-roasted section of a shoulder of lamb, which latter is a symbol of the Paschal Lamb. A glass is placed before each person, and when these glasses are filled with wine the head of the house reads the "Hagada," which consists of a recital of the oppression practiced upon the Israelites by the Egyptians, and the miraculous deliverance of the chosen people of the Lord from "out of the land of Egypt and the house of bondage." Hymns of praise to the Almighty for his goodness toward Israel are sung, and the service concludes with a bountiful repast. On this night Jewish servants sit at the same table with their employers, and all members of the household of Israel are deemed to be on an equal footing. This beautiful and impressive service, which is looked for with joyful anticipation for months previous by orthodox Jewish families, is not in use among the Reform Jews at all. To-morrow and Friday services appropriate to the festival will be celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, and sermons will be preached by the Rabbis to their respective congregations.

MEETING OF MASTER MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

The joint meeting of the master masons and carpenters, called yesterday afternoon at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 27 Park place, to consider the question of co-operation in the adoption of the ten hours per day system of labor with an increase of wages, was not productive of any definite action in consequence of the small representation present from each trade. The meeting was arranged by a committee of the master carpenters, who have already adopted the ten-hour system, with an increase of fifty cents in the day's wages, but who believe that unless perfect harmony exists between all the building trades in the movement, it cannot be carried out. Mr. Joseph Smith, President of the Masons' Society, presided, and introduced Mr. Kierstead, who, in behalf of the carpenters, recited the foregoing facts, adding that it was for the meeting to decide whether to sustain or condemn the action of this society. He deemed it a very essential movement, from the fact that enough work is not accomplished by the eight-hour system to sustain themselves in competition with outsiders, who, it seems, are sending in dressed stone and wood-work from all parts of the country. The report of Mr. Kierstead was received, and a motion was adopted to issue a general call to all trades interested in building to send delegates to a meeting on next Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange rooms, to consider the question and adopt some definite course of action regarding it. A motion was also carried to advertise the meeting in all the daily journals. The meeting then adjourned. There seems to be no doubt of a general acquiescence by the master mechanics in the movement, but much trouble is apprehended from the expressed opposition of the trades-unions, although the majority of the men are only too anxious to work ten hours in consideration of an increase of wages

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, when, on the recommendation of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes, a permit was granted to Peter Dolan, to reoccupy a portion of the premises No. 9 Mulberry street, heretofore vacated by the Board. A report was presented by Dr. Lockwood in respect to the unsanitary condition of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 190 Cherry street, owned by the Seamen's Friends' Society, and was referred to the Attorney of the Board for action. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following:

The total number of deaths reported in this City during the fourth week in March, was 525, against 557 reported, and 530 that actually occurred, during the previous week. Compared with the records of the previous year there was a decrease of 28 deaths for the third week in March, and of 11 deaths compared with the average of the corresponding week in the past five years. The mean temperature last week was 5.59° Fahr. lower than in the previous week. There was some increase in the mortality from bronchitis, pneumonia, and measles. The Spring weather has been so unusually inclement that the badly-housed and poorly-fed classes have suffered considerably by diseases aggravated by such causes, but the general state of the public health is good. The Winter mortality has not been as great as in past years, though there has been an excessive fatality from scarlatina and diphtheria. The total number of deaths in the quarter ending March 28 amounts to 6,534. The number that died in the first three months in the year 1873 was 6,951, or 417 more than in the corresponding period this year.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending March 21—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 79; cerebro-spinal miningitis, 2; measles, 40; diphtheria, 49; small-pox, 23.

Week ending March 28—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 60; cerebro-spinal miningitis, 8; measles, 35; diphtheria, 32; small-pox, 9.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

Owing to the non-attendance of several of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden yesterday, no meeting was held. The Secretary has called a special meeting for this afternoon. There were no arrivals of emigrants at the Garden yesterday. The sale of emigrant tickets at the reduced rates is still kept up, and from all indications there will be a persistent continuance of the lively competition. Each railroad company expresses a determination to abide by the present arrangement. The Commissioners will be obliged to take some decided steps in order to have the agents work harmoniously within the Garden. It is not generally known that the Red Star Line, of Philadelphia, are making overtures to the Irish Emigration Society to convey emigrants across the Atlantic, landing them in New-York City, for the sum of $25 in currency per passenger. While the price per ticket is ostensibly $30 in currency by the Red Star Line, the allowance of $3 per head commission to the society, and the price of railroad fare ($2) from Philadelphia, at which port the steamers will first touch, reduce the fare for the emigrant to $25 currency. The other steam-ship lines are charging $30 in gold per emigrant. The Red Star Line has already conceded three steamers to touch regularly at this port to convey the Belgian mails, and it is thought that before long the whole number of the company's steamers will make New-York a regular port of entry and departure.

HOW CHARLICK SILENCED OPPOSITION.

Mr. Z. K. Dennler is the Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City. Mr. James Deveren is a member of the Police and Health Boards of Long Island City. Some time ago Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick, of this City, through the efforts of Messrs. Dennler and Daveren, as alleged, was prevented from dumping garbarge and refuse on certain sunken lots within the boundaries of Long Island City. The prohibition was removed, however, and the dumping has since proceeded; and it is mentioned as a curious coincidence that the names of Messrs. Dennler and Daveren now both appear on the pay-rolls of the Health Department of New-York City.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS AND THE NAVY-YARD.

At the last regular meeting of the Brooklyn Twentieth Ward Republican Association, the following resolutions, offered by Capt. Parkerson, were adopted, and the Secretary was directed to forward them to Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the member of Congress from the district.

Whereas, It has been the practice in the various departments of the navy yard to lay out a large quantity of work to be done immediately after the 1st of July—the commencement of the fiscal year—while the appropriations are large; and,

Whereas, Mechanics and laborers are employed in great numbers during the warmest month of the year, and while political excitement is at its height—the season when men are least able to perform a full day's labor—and then to be discharged as Winter approaches, just the time they need employment most, and are best able to work, the discharge being made for the reason that the appropriations have become nearly exhausted; and,

Whereas, We do not believe the navy-yard should be a workshop where all those without employment might secure work, but we firmly adhere to the principle that when the Government can it should always consider and provide for the interests of the workingman to the greatest degree possible; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully call the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to the foregoing facts, and request that he shall have the appropriations for the different departments so arranged that all work which can be deferred without injury to the interests of the Government may be done between the months of October and April, thereby accomplishing greater results with a less expenditure of money, and at the same time giving employment to more worthy persons at the season of the year when they most need it.

THE WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The wholesale dry-goods trade has now fairly opened, and from the present time until the middle of June the employes of the several houses will have but little time to indulge in gazing on the passers-by from the front windows. The commencement of the season was rather late in comparison with former years, and this may be partly attributed to the increased facilities for transportation. In former years country merchants were obliged to convey their goods a long distance in wagons from the nearest railway station, and consequently had to commence making purchases very early in the Spring. But as nearly every town of importance in the West is now reached by the railway, the merchants put off buying as late as possible, or until their customers, who are mainly farmers, begin their Spring purchases, which they do immediately after sowing their crops. At that time they sell the remainder of their grain on hand, reserving a sufficient quantity for their private use until Fall, and invest the proceeds in merchandise for consumption during the Summer. The merchants are thereby enabled to make their purchases on better terms by waiting than they would by purchasing early in the season. The stocks of the jobbers are in an excellent condition, owing to the late financial panic. Soon after the commencement of the panic the majority of the jobbing merchants stopped making general purchases, and although the Fall season was in its height, confined their purchases to articles ordered by their customers from day to day. This action, though rather severe on the importers and manufacturers, proved highly beneficial to the jobbers themselves, for on making the customary half-yearly inventory they found themselves in possession of lighter stocks than they had had for years previous. This left them ample room to lay in fresh goods for the Spring trade. The number of failures among the country merchants last year was very small, not greater than in ordinary seasons, and of the few firms in this City who were obliged to suspend, nearly all resumed business shortly afterward. The entire stock of Diggs, Cunningham & Co., who suspended last Fall, was purchased by Messrs. Eldridge, Dunham & Co., who also employed many of the clerks previously in the employ of the first-named firm. The practice of dating bills ahead is not so much in vogue among jobbers this Spring as has heretofore been the case. In some instances where the country merchant is in unusually good standing, bills are dated ahead for fifteen or thirty days; but these instances are very rare. There has been a slight reduction in fancy goods since the opening of the season, which is generally the case every year, the prices of desirable goods being advanced at the beginning of the season, and gradually reduced toward its close. Staple goods, although very much lower than they were last Spring, have not sustained any considerable reduction this season. Foreign goods are slightly lower than they opened; but as this class of goods is sold upon a gold basis, the increase in price of that commodity leaves the reduction very slight. Ready-made suits for ladies now form an important item of the jobbing trade.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The royal gold medal of the Institute of British Architects has been awarded to Mr. John Ruskin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford.

Six persons have been fined for swearing in the streets at Blackburn, and other towns in England are about to follow the example. If the idea were acted upon here a goodly fund might be raised.

The *Journal des Débats* confirms the statement that the understanding existing between Austria and Russia relative to the Eastern question is entirely pacific, and in no way tends to any dismemberment of Turkey.

Having in view such improvements of his country as may best be promoted by acquaintance with European systems, the Emperor of Morocco purposes a journey to England in the course of the approaching Summer.

The Austrian Government has permitted the employment of women in various branches of the Post Office at Vienna and in the vicinity. The pay is to be a florin for each complete day's work of eight hours. No extra work will be allowed, and the women are not to be employed before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 at night.

A disgraceful piece of mischief is reported from Berlin, where some idiot has, it seems, been amusing himself by poisoning a good many of the most valuable animals in the Zoölogical Gardens. His last victims are six bears, two jaguars, two black panthers, two lions, and a lynx, all of which have died, with the exception of the male jaguar and the female panther.

An international agricultural exhibition on a grand scale will be held at Bremen under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Germany, from the 13th to the 21st of June next, and his imperial Highness will visit Bremen on that occasion. The new German Ambassador at Paris, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, is President of the committee for the management of this exhibition.

At the Assize Court of the Charente Inférieure, in France, during the speech of counsel for a prisoner accused of theft, one of the jurymen exclaimed, "I see a ghost," and gave such evident signs of raving madness that the presiding Judge declared the case could not go on, and the jury were discharged. This ought to be worth something to the spiritualists. The man should make a good medium.

Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood, Tenth Hussars, Aid de Camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, has presented to the Queen the Royal State umbrella belonging to the King of Ashantee, which was taken from the King's palace at Coomassie, and sent home for presentation to her Majesty by Major Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley "as a humble tribute of dutiful respect and affection from her Majesty's military and naval forces that took part in the war."

The India papers contain accounts of the religious riots which have recently taken place in Bombay. It seems that the Mohammedans were greatly excited by the comments of one of their priests upon a translation of Washington Irving's *Life of Mahomet* which had been published by a Parsee. An offer was made to stop the sale of the book, and it was thought that the matter had been pacifically settled. However, serious riots occurred, a good deal of pillage took place, many arrests were made, and several persons were injured.

We understand that the Trustees of the late Dr. Andrew Bell, the well-known founder of the Madras College, and Madras schools, have placed at the disposal of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a large sum of money toward the endowment of a Chair of Education. The munificent offer has been cordially accepted by the University, and immediate steps will be taken to carry out the important object. The Senators have had under consideration during the present session the subject of a teacher's degree, and a programme relating to its institution has been submitted to the Education Department of the Government.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the contention between the two sections of the Dublin national press, as to the bona fides of the forty-six Home Rule members, and what they call their new or third party, attracts a great deal of attention in Dublin. It is pretty certain that there will soon be a break-up among the Home Rulers. Eleven of the number pledged on the hustings to Home Rule did not attend the conference. The editor of the *Irishman* has gone into declared opposition to the Parliamentary Home Rule Party on account of his belief that it is in contemplation to hang it on to the tail of the Gladstone opposition.

THE BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association, Mr. Alden J. Spooner in the chair, the Executive Committee reported that they had secured rooms for the association over the office of Mr. D. P. Barnard, corner Clinton and Montague streets, where the meetings of the association will henceforth be held. Mr. W. E. Osborn, from the Committee on Legislation, reported that there is now a bill before the Legislature for the repeal of the act passed last Winter relative to the summoning of jurors by the Sheriff. He moved that the opinion of the association be emphatically expressed in favor of the repeal of said act. This is the act which authorizes the Sheriff to require seventy-five cents for each cause placed upon a calendar for jury trial. Mr. Spooner declared that the Sheriff has as much right to require $75 as seventy-five cents for each note of issue filed; he does nothing for the fee. There is no justice in taxing lawyers for summoning jurors. The Sheriff is the very man who should have nothing to do with summoning jurors, as he has more litigation than any other officer in the county. Mr. Barrett suggested that a committee be appointed to go to Albany and urge the repeal of the law. But as a fuller expression of the feelings of the members was desired, the subject was made the special order of business for next meeting. The meeting adjourned to meet at their new rooms next Friday at 4 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

COFFEE—The invoice business has been very limited, though prices have favored buyers decidedly; 831 bags Rio, by the Alice Tainter, sold on private terms. Other kinds dull and unsettled. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c.@20¼c.; fair, 21¼c.@21½c.; good, 22¼c.@22½c.; prime, 23c.@23¼c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20c.@24c., gold; Java, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@25c.; Porto Rico, 22½c.@24c.; Costa Rica, 22½c.@24c.; Mexican, 22½c.@24c.; San Domingo, 19¾c.@20c.; Laguayra, 23c.@25c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb., but closing dull and rather weak. Sales have been reported of 2,350 bales (of which 350 bales were to arrive,) including 582 bales to shippers, 393 bales to spinners, 1,177 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery a livelier movement has been reported, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,100 bales, (of which 2,300 bales were on last evening, and 16,800 bales to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; May, 16 9-16c.; June 17c.@17 1-32c.; July, 17 7-16c.@17 15-32c.; August at 17⅝c.@17¾c., and September at 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,169 bales, including 611 bales from Charleston, and 1,558 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 9,307 bales, and thus far this week 32,554 bales, against 33,712 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,392,344 bales, against 3,025,403 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(three days) —Exports to Great Britain, 16,169 bales; to the Continent, 26,658 bales. Stock in New-York, 133,312 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 635,800 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted for the better grades of Superfine and desirable lines of shipping Extras, which have been comparatively scarce. The export demand has been in good part for stock suited to the West India markets. In most other descriptions the dealings have been on a limited scale, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 15,650 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 15 for the better qualities; inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 65, chiefly at $6 85@$7 for choice, and $7 40@$7 65 for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 65, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 60@$7 60, mainly at $7 40@$7 60 for the West Indies. Included in the sales were about 7,250 bbls. shipping extras, mostly Western, within our range, of which 1,000 bbls. were for last half of April at $6 55 for fair stock ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been in rather more demand and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour quite dull, within the range of $6 75@$9 ℔ bbl....Rye Flour has been moderately active at $4 50@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 650 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 ℔ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in very good demand and quoted firm, within the range of from $3 65@$4 35 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for good to very choice; $3 75@$3 90 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,750 bbls., of which were 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 35 ℔ bbl...Bag-meal has been in less demand within the range of $1 53@$1 56 for Coarse; $1 57½@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for fancy, ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower toward the close, influenced in part by the less favorable private cable advices and the firmer range of ocean freights on berth. The export inquiry has been less active. Winter Wheat has been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at $1 62½ for No. 1 Port Washington Spring, in store; $1 58@$1 61 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 57, in part, for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 46@$1 58 for ungraded Spring, car stock.... Corn has been less sought after, especially by export buyers, with New quoted lower on free offerings, particularly of the poorer qualities, and prime to choice Old, which has been scarce, quoted stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,000 bushels at 81c.@88c. for very inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@86c. for fair to prime samples, and 81c.@83c. for inferior and ordinary lots; 85c. for strictly prime do., in store; 86c.@88c. for new Yellow Western; 87c.@90c. for old and new Mixed Western, mainly at 88c. for average samples; 90c.@94c. for ordinary to very choice old Mixed Western, mainly at 93c.@94c. for the best samples afloat, and 90c.@91c. for do., car stock....Rye dull, with small sales of State reported at $1 02@$1 03 ℔ bushel.... Barley dull and irregular; sales of 9,000 bushels Danubian reported, but without reliable particulars....Of Barley-malt small lots of Western were reported sold at $2@$2 12½ ℔ bushel, with three months' credit.... Oats have declined about 2c. a bushel, on more urgent offerings and a limited inquiry; sales, 36,000 bushels at 59c.@62c. for White Western; 56c.@58c. for Mixed do....Feed selling moderately in a jobbing way within the range of $26@$33 ℔ ton.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been good, and the better grades have been quite firm in price. Of the recent arrivals, one cargo of 558 hhds. and 56 tcs. Cardenas had been sold previous to arrival to refiners; another of 515 hhds. and 64 tcs. do., high test, has been purchased, since arrival, for refining, at 37c.; 2 cargoes of Ponce, 1307 hhds. and 33 tcs. and 258 bbls. and 17 tcs.) are being sold to the trade, in lots, at very full figures. A cargo of 168 hhds. Arroyo is yet unsold. Of the arrivals of Barbados, a cargo of 212 hhds. and 18 tcs. has been marketed on private terms, and another of 350 hhds. is reported as yet unsold, also invoices of 122 hhds. Demerara, 60 hhds. Matanzas, 53 hhds. Caibarien, and three cargoes of do., (one of 250 hhds. and 34 tcs., another of 169 hhds. and 4 tcs., and another of 119 hhds. and 15 tcs.,) and a few small invoices of Cienfuegos remain on the market. Sales were also made of 80 hhds. Muscovado at 34½c., and 40 hhds. do. at 33c., both to refiners. And, in a jobbing way, to the trade, 100 hhds. Muscovado within the range of 38c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Jobbing lots of New-Orleans have likewise been placed within the previous range. We quote as before: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 34c.@34½c.; Grocery do. at 33c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English islands, 35c.@50.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive at, however, steady rates; sales, 300 bbls. Strained at $2 50@$2 55; 200 bbls. do. small pks. at $2 62½, and 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 37½@$4 50 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quiet within the range of $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 46½c. for merchantable.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in moderate request, for home use, at about steady rates. Sales at New-Bedford, 250 bbls. Northern at 63c., and 100 bbls. Dark at 60c. Crude Sperm has been quiet at former figures; 350 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. Refined Whale and Sperm have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. Linseed-oil has been selling moderately within the previous rates. Lard-oil has been slow of sale, yet held with some show of confidence. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oils dull and rather weak. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90; Lard-oil at 80c.@82c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@52c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 52c.@53c.; White do. at 60c.@67½c.; Palm-oil at 7¾c.@8c. Refined Spermaceti at 25c.@26c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light request, on the basis of 7¼c., in bulk, and 11c.@11¼c., in shipping order....Refined has been in good request, opening more firmly, but closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at 15⅝c.; 5,000 bbls., first ten days of April, at 15⅝c., and 7,500 bbls., first half of May, at 16¼c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., early delivery, on private terms; 5,000 bbls. first half of April, at 15½c., and 5,000 bbls., last half of May, at 16c. ℔ gallon....Refined, in cases, in moderate request, and quoted at 20c.@20½c....Of Naphtha, 2,300 bbls. were sold at 9c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active for early delivery, but at rather less firm prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 50@$16 55; 350 bbls. do. in job lots at $16 65@$16 75; small lots of Western prime Mess at $14 75@$15 25, and extra prime at $14@$14 25. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, May options, at $16 70@$16 75 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request on the steady basis of 7⅛c. for City. ....A restricted business has been reported in Cutmeats at about previous quotations: sales embracing 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 15 to 9 lbs., at 8¾c.@10c.; 500 Fresh Bellies at 9c.; 2,750 Pickled Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8c.@8½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12½c....Bacon has been held with more confidence, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales include 50 bxs. Long Clear at 9¼c.; 550 bxs. Short Clear at 9¼c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9⅛c.; and 50 bxs. do. and do., at 9⅜c....Lard has been in less demand for early delivery at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported of 275 tcs. Western Steam at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 100 tcs. choice Western Steam at 10c., with prime quoted generally at 9⅞c.; 100 tcs. City Steam at 9¾c., and 1,200 tcs. Refined at 10⅛c.@10¼c. For forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been reported of 1,950 tcs., March options, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 1,750 tcs., April, mainly at 9 11-16c.; 2,450 tcs., May, at 9⅞c., and 250 tcs., June, at 10 1-16c....Beef has been in good demand and firm in price. We quote at from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ℔ tierce; sales 250 bbls. and 250 tcs....Beef Hams more active at $23@$24 50 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 230 bbls....Butter, dull and heavy; Cheese in moderate demand and firm within the previous range.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 5,000 bags, to arrive by the Whittington, at $2 60, gold, 60 days, and 1,600 bags, per Carnarvon Castle at $2 60, gold, cash. Other kinds quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, but quoted quite firm. Refiners have been purchasing less freely. Sales were made to-day of 693 hhds. and 777 bxs., including 475 hhds. refining Muscovado, within the range of 7½c.@7 11-16c.; 366 bxs. Muscovado (reported) at 7 11-16c.; 125 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 411 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 62 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c., and 31 hhds. Demerara, in bond, for export, on private terms. And last evening 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 13-16c.; 200 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 40 hhds. very low grade do. at 7½c.; 363 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7½c.@7¾c.; 261 hhds. do., common to prime, at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 100 bxs. do. at 7¾c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c., and 782 bxs. do. at 8¾c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb., making the aggregate sales since our last 1,857 hhds. and 1,959 bxs. We quote: Fair Refining firm at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; good do., 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 171,000 lbs., at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 68 tcs. Western sold at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with City quoted at 10⅜c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very fair demand, with prices quoted as before; sales have been reported of 5,500 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been generally quiet, but quoted steady since our last, with sales reported of 100 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@11c.; 41 cases Connecticut Seed-leaf, and 48 cases Wisconsin, on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 10c.@35c., and 250 bales Havana at 80c.@95c.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.; sales, 450 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth has been in fairly active demand for prompt use, as well as for forward shipment, at stronger rates. The offerings of other kinds of Produce have been moderate. Ship-owners have been generally more confident in their views. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker, with the main call for vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades at the current quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; 150 hhds. and 75 bbls. Tallow, at 25s. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 650 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain, (shipments of two weeks hence,) at 8d. ℔ standard bushel, and other considerable engagements for forward shipment rumored, but without reliable particulars, with room for prompt use very scarce and wanted, with 8¾d. reported bid for Corn and 9d. asked for Grain ℔ standard bushel. Also, an American ship, 1,852 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. ℔ standard bushel, and 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,324 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a German bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. And a British schooner, 139 tons, with Sugar, reported from St. Vincent, at 45s....For the United Kingdom, a British ship, with Wheat, reported from Astoria, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 639 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s., short lay days; an Italian brig, 524 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., at 6s.; another, 460 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do. (reported) at 6s.; an Austrian bark, 405 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., (reported on foreign charter,) on private terms. The rate on the vessel to Cork, for orders, yesterday, should have been printed 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Bremen, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; 300 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 12d. ℔ bushel....For Hamburg, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 655 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. ℔ bbl. Seven vessels just arrived at Philadelphia had been previously chartered to load with Petroleum on private terms....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 377 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Trieste, a bark, with Resin, was rumored, but without reliable details....For Portland, a schooner, 131 tons, with Sugar, reported from Barbados, at 35c.; a British brig, 177 tons, with Molasses, from Fajardo, at $3 75....For Boston, a British brig, 141 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Arroyo, at 43c. and $3 75; another, 220 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 12c.; another, 230 tons, with do., from St. Martins, at 13c....For New-Haven, a British brig, 130 tons, and a British schooner, 147 tons, with Sugar, reported from Arroyo, on the basis of 37½c.... For Newport and orders, a British brig, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c....For ports north of Hatteras, a British schooner, 152 tons, with Sugar, reported from Arroyo, at 40c., and another, 174 tons, from Cienfuegos, at 40c. and $4.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 4,360 bales; gross, 4,477 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,676 bales; coastwise, 495 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,850 bales; stock, 243,716 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 589 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 38,391 bales.

MOBILE, March 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 443 bales; exports coastwise, 143 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 48,800 bales.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 728 bales; exports coastwise, 6 bales; stock, 67,287 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 794 bales; gross, 938 bales; sales, 596 bales; stock, 62,931 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31—12:30 P. M.—It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on Thursday next. Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞; for the account, 91¾@91⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 33½. The depression in the Stock market continues. Erie Railway Shares have been as low as 32½ this morning.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 33¾@34.

2 P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money and the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34¼@34½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 90c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33¾@34.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34. The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 59f. 85c.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 34¼@34½; do. Preferred, 59.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 13,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 5d. ℔ cental for average California White; 12s. 4d. @12s. 8d. for Club do., and 11s.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 43s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅛d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull with a downward tendency.

LONDON, March 31—Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil opened at £29, and closed at £28 9s. 2£29 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, March 31.—Sugar sold at 18@18½ reals ℔ arroba for No. 12 D. S. Exchanges quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 111@113 ℔ cent. premium; do. short sight do., 114@115 premium; do. 60 days' Gold, 139@140 premium; do. short sight Gold, 141@142 premium; on London, 163@165 premium; on Paris, 137@138 premium. Spanish Gold, 243@244.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, March 31.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 1: Nos. 308, 89, 131, 7, 156, 81, 57, 161.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Donohue, J.—57, Brown vs. Oliver; 121, Winchell vs. Winchell; 145, Elias vs. Elias; 150, Erie Railway Company vs. Barr; 226, Coffin vs. Hanson Cab Company; 231, Arnold vs. Whitehead, &c.; 245, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents; 252, Duffmordt, &c., vs. Goldstein; 254, In the matter, &c., Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works; 265, Burton vs. Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Saturday, April 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet on Monday, April 6, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Pietre Stephani, Sergente Paoli, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Owen Trainer, felonious assault and battery; Michael Ruppert, felonious assault and battery; Christian Mayer, felonious assault and battery; Wolf Von Schierbrand, Frederick Miller, felonious assault and battery; Thomas R. Wiley, Henry Hawkins, burglary; John Sullivan, burglary; Samuel Conklin, grand larceny; Geo. Howard, George Townsend, and James Tynan, grand larceny; Frank Fureitisch, grand larceny; Delia Doyle, grand larceny; Charles Harris, forgery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—In the Court of Appeals today the following decisions were handed down:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Moody vs. Eldred; Irvine vs. Milbank.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Underhill vs. Vandervoort.

Judgment affirmed without costs to either party in this court—Howell vs. Mills.

Orders affirmed with costs—The People, &c., vs. The Board of Supervisors of Sullivan County in the matter of William Sharp, Jr.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Underwood vs. Green.

Motion denied with $10 costs—Terry vs. Wait.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hackley vs. Draper. See opinion.

Sarff vs. Sarff; decree of divorce granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Greene vs. Brown; order granted.

Price vs. Price; decree of divorce granted.

Saunders vs. Saunders; memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; reference.

Wilson vs. Deen; opinion.

Foster vs. The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks; motion denied.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Remsen, &c. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cushman vs. Martin; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

The East River National Bank vs. The New-York, Housatonic, and North River Railroad Company; motion granted.

Wright vs. O'Sullivan; motion for discovery denied without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Ryan vs. Ryan; reference ordered to William C. Reddy, Esq.

Therry vs. Cronin et al.; application granted.

Levinger vs. Billing et al.; judgment of foreclosure granted.

In the matter, &c., Bickford Knitting Machine Company; accounts passed on consent.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Rummel vs. Tower; order signed.

VERY REMARKABLE.

The following appears as a special telegram in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 23d of March: "On the return trip of the Hogan Trevillian prize-fight gang, 200 men took the cars at the Mound House, and near Gold Hill a miner named Joe Booth fell between the cars and had both his legs cut off above the ankles. The unfortunate man was brought to the city, where a black-haired lad named Weston gazed upon the ghastly wounds a moment and fainted. On being restored to consciousness his hair was white as snow."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union... 79	500 Tel. & Wab.... 45
500 do.... 79⅛	800 do.... 44⅞
500 do.... 79¼	1200 do.... 44¾
1000 do.... 79⅜	500 Lake Shore.... 79¾
500 do.... 79⅜	500 do.... 79⅞
1300 do.... 79⅝	1050 do.... 80
800 do.... 79⅝	500 do.... 80⅛
500 do....c. 79⅝	1500 do.... 80⅛
500 do....c. 79¾	2000 do.... 80⅜
1000 do....s3. 79¾	600 do.... 80½
500 do.... 79⅞	500 do....s3. 80⅝
500 do....b3. 80	1300 do.... 80¼
1400 do.... 79⅞	200 do.... 80⅛
1100 do.... 79¾	1000 do.... 80⅛
800 do....s3. 79⅝	700 do....s3. 80⅛
1300 do.... 79⅝	100 do....c. 80
400 do.... 79⅜	3100 Union Pacific.... 38¼
1000 do.... 80	500 do.... 38¼
300 Pacific Mail.... 48¼	500 do.... 38⅜
400 do.... 48⅜	500 do....s3. 38⅜
800 do.... 48½	200 do.... 38⅜
100 do....c. 48⅝	100 do....b3. 38⅝
400 do....s3. 48½	2300 do.... 38½
200 do.... 48½	400 Del., L. & W....c. 110½
400 do....s3. 48⅛	400 Rock Island.... 106⅞
100 do.... 48¼	100 do....s3. 107
100 do.... 48¼	100 do.... 107⅛
100 do.... 48¼	200 do.... 107
300 N. Y. C. & H.... 100½	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 32
100 do.... 100⅝	1000 St. Paul.... 44½
500 do....s3. 100	300 do.... 44⅝
800 do....s3. 100½	1000 do.... 44⅝
200 do....c. 101	500 do.... 44⅞
500 do.... 101⅛	300 do.... 44½
900 do.... 101⅛	300 do.... 44⅝
200 do.... 101⅛	100 do....s3. 44½
1100 do.... 101	100 do....c. 44⅝
400 North-western.... 56¼	800 do.... 44½
1100 do.... 56½	1100 do.... 44⅜
1200 do.... 56⅝	50 do.... 44⅝
100 do.... 56⅛	1000 do.... 44⅛
100 do.... 56¼	600 do.... 44⅛
1800 Erie Railway.... 38	500 do.... 44
1100 do....c. 38	500 do.... 43⅞
700 do.... 37⅞	800 do.... 44
100 do....s3. 37⅞	300 do.... 44⅛
100 do.... 37¾	100 do.... 44¼
300 do.... 37⅞	300 Ohio & Miss.... 31½
100 do.... 38	100 do....b3. 31¾
200 do.... 38⅛	200 do.... 31¾
600 do.... 38¼	800 C. C. & I. C.... 32⅛
800 do....b3. 38⅜	800 do.... 32⅝
100 do....s3. 38	600 do.... 32½
100 At. & Pac. P.... 16⅞	200 do....c. 32¼
30 do.... 17	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R....12. 119⅝	5,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N.... 119⅛
3,000 U.S.6s,'81..c. 120⅞	6,000 do....12. 119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.... 118	1,000 do....b. c. 119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64....12. 119¾	6,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.... 119¾
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.... 120⅛	5,000 do....12. 119⅝
8,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....12. 115¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68....11. 119⅞
	10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C....12. 115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex. coup.... 69	100 Panama...b. c.b3. 115½
10,000 do....b. c. 68⅝	60 Erie Railway.... 38¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 88½	100 do..b. c. b3. 38⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new series...b. c. 68½	100 do....s3. 38⅜
	200 do....c. 38
	200 do.... 37⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s....b. c. 94½	400 do.... 38
20,000 Erie 3d M.... 98½	200 do....s3. 38
1,000 Erie 4th M.... 100½	600 do.... 38¼
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 86⅛	50 do....s3. 38¼
3,000 do....b3. 86¼	400 do.... 38⅜
3,000 do.... 86¼	500 do.... 38½
15,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 84½	800 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 80⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 86⅞	400 do....b3. 80¼
3,000 do....b. c. 87	1700 do.... 80¼
2,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo. b. c. 98¾	1200 do.... 80
	500 do.... 80
5,000 B. & S. L. 1st.... 97	200 do....b3. 80
4,000 L. D. Bds..b. c. 99½	100 do....c. 80
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 86	100 do.... 80⅛
3,000 Al&Sus. 2d b.c. 100⅛	2300 do.... 80
12,000 C. & N. W. con. 92½	100 do.... 80
8,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. g. bds. 88½	100 do....s3. 79⅞
	600 do.... 80
1,000 G. West. 1st, '88. 93	100 do....b3. 79⅞
4,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 83½	700 do.... 80⅛
1,000 do.... 83¼	2500 do.... 80⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 106¾	200 do....s3. 80⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 100	25 C., C., & I. Ind.... 76
1,000 N. J. Cen. con. 102¼	100 H. & St. J. b. c. s3. 32⅞
1,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 98	100 do.... 32⅝
3,000 C. & Tol. n. bds. 101	100 Union Pac..b. c. c. 38⅛
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 91	300 do.... 38⅜
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 66	1500 do.... 38½
3,000 Can. South. 1st. 67½	300 do.... 38⅜
3,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st. 96½	900 do.... 38⅝
10,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 79	500 do.... 38⅝
6,000 C. P. gold bds. 94	200 do.... 38⅜
4,000 do.... 94¼	400 do.... 38½
500 Ches. & O. 1st. sm. 54	100 do.... 38⅜
10 Merchants' Bk.... 117	500 do.... 38½
10 Gold Ex. Bank.... 115	100 do.... 38¼
100 Quick. M. Co.... 29½	700 do.... 38⅜
100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 35½	1400 do.... 38¼
100 Consol. Coal.... 48	300 do.... 38¼
500 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 79⅝	100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 107
200 do.... 79¾	100 do.... 107⅛
600 do.... 79⅞	100 do.... 107⅛
400 do.... 79⅞	50 do.... 106⅞
300 do.... 79⅞	100 do.... 107⅛
200 do....s3. 79⅞	200 do....c. 107
100 do....c. 79⅝	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 44½
1000 do.... 79⅝	100 do.... 44½
600 do.... 79⅝	200 do.... 44⅜
100 do....b3. 79¾	300 do.... 44⅝
800 do.... 79⅞	100 do.... 44¼
200 do.... 79¾	400 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 31½
1400 do.... 79¾	200 do.... 31½
200 do.... 79⅝	200 do.... 31½
500 do.... 79¾	200 do.... 31½
12 Adams Express.... 98½	400 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 44¼
20 American Ex.... 62¾	400 do....c. 44⅜
9 Wells-Far. Ex. b. c. 77½	200 do....c. 44½
200 Pac. M.S.S.Co. b. c. 48	200 do.... 44¼
100 do.... 48⅛	200 do....c. 44⅜
100 do.... 48¼	100 do....s3. 44⅜
100 do....c. 48¼	1100 do.... 44½
100 do.... 48⅜	100 do.... 44
600 do.... 48⅜	500 do....b3. 44
100 do.... 48½	500 do.... 43⅞
500 do.... 48½	500 do.... 44
100 do.... 48¼	500 do....c. 44
300 do.... 48⅜	500 do.... 44
100 do.... 48⅜	100 do....b4. 44
500 do.... 48¾	900 do.... 44¼
100 do.... 48¾	500 do.... 44⅛
300 do.... 48¾	500 do.... 44⅛
300 do....s3. 48¾	500 do.... 44¼
300 N.Y. C. &H. b. c. s3. 101	300 do.... 44
100 do.... 101⅛	2300 do.... 44
200 do.... 101⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
300 do....s3. 101⅛	100 do....s3. 43¾
100 do....c. 101⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
100 do.... 101⅛	200 D. L. & W....b. c. 110½
100 do....c. 101⅛	100 P. R. of Mo. b. c. s3. 41½
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 56¼	12 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 32⅛
200 do.... 56⅛	100 do.... 32⅜
200 do.... 56½	100 do.... 32¼
300 do.... 56½	100 do....s30. 32⅛
200 do.... 56⅛	100 do.... 32⅛
100 do.... 56¼	100 do.... 32¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 72⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$3,000 N.C. 6s, n., J.&J. 21½	1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 101¼
4,000 do..A. & O. 21½	200 Lake Shore.... 80¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 88¼	1100 do.... 80⅜
200 Erie Railway..s3. 38⅜	200 do....b3. 80⅜
100 do.... 38⅜	50 do.... 80⅛
600 do.... 38½	400 do.... 80⅜
1700 do.... 38⅝	100 do....c. 80¼
600 Western Union.... 79¾	100 do....s3. 80¼
300 do....b3. 79⅞	100 Rock Island.... 106⅞
600 do.... 79⅞	100 do....b3. 107
100 do....b3. 80	100 North-western.... 56¼
700 do.... 80	200 do.... 56½
900 do.... 79⅞	100 North-west. Pf.... 72⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 48¼	300 St. Paul.... 44⅜
100 do.... 48¼	200 do....c. 44⅜
100 do.... 48⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.... 31⅝
100 do....b3. 48½	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 43⅞
200 do.... 48½	100 do....s60. 43⅝
100 do....b3. 48⅝	600 do.... 44⅜
200 do....s3. 48⅝	100 do.... 44⅛
400 do.... 48⅝	500 do.... 44⅛
100 do....c. 48½	100 do.... 44⅛
400 do.... 48½	100 do....b3. 44¼
200 do....s3. 48⅜	200 do.... 44¼
700 do.... 48⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 32⅛
25 do.... 48⅛	20 C., C. & I. C.... 32
20 Union Pacific.... 38⅜	300 do....b3. 32¼
400 do.... 38⅜	300 do.... 32⅛
1200 do.... 38½	200 do.... 32⅜
400 do....b3. 38⅝	100 do....c. 32⅜
200 do....s3. 38⅛	100 do....b10. 32⅛
100 do.... 38½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s R., '81....b. c. 119⅝	$500 U.S.6s, C.,'81. 120¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81....b. c. 121	16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.... 117⅞
	5,000 U. S. 6s, C..s3. 117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s.. 93¼	200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 48¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 88¼	300 do.... 48½
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. C.G'd bs. b.c. 88½	400 Cleve. & P. Guar. 88⅞
	600 C.&N.W..b. c. b3. 56½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 92½	100 do.... 56⅝
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s, c.. 81	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 72¼
300 W. U. Tele..b. c. 79⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.b. c.c. 44¼
300 do.... 79¾	50 do.... 44⅛
700 do....b3. 79⅞	200 do....b3. 44¼
100 Quicksilver..b. c. 30	300 do.... 44⅜
400 Erie Railway..b. c. 38½	200 do....b10. 44¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3. 101⅛	700 C.,M.&St.P.S.b.c. 77¾
100 do.... 101⅛	300 T., W. & W...b. c. 44¼
100 do....s3. 101¼	100 do.... 44⅛
400 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 38½	100 do.... 44¼
200 do.... 38⅜	700 do.... 44⅜
1000 do.... 38⅜	300 do.... 44½
1300 do.... 38⅜	200 do.... 44⅝
100 do....b3. 38⅝	100 do....s3. 44½
10 Illinois Central..103½	10 Del., L. & W.... 111
50 L. S. & M. So.... 80⅛	200 do....b. c. 110½
100 do..b. c. c. 80¼	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 31⅝
100 do....b15. 80⅛	100 do.... 31¾
200 do.... 80¼	100 C.,C.&I.C.b.c.s30. 32¼
1200 do.... 80⅜	100 do....b5. 32⅝
400 do.... 80⅜	100 do....s3. 32⅜
100 do....c. 80¼	100 do.... 32⅝
100 do.... 80¼	100 do.... 32⅜
200 do....b3. 80⅞	300 do.... 32½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$26,000 U. P. L'd Gt... 85	100 Lake Shore.... 80¼
100 Pacific Mail.... 48½	100 do.... 80⅜
1000 do.... 48⅝	100 do.... 80¼
1100 do.... 48½	900 do.... 80⅛
500 do....b3. 48¼	1100 Union Pacific.... 38½
200 Rock Island.... 107⅛	500 do....b3. 38½
100 do.... 107	200 do.... 38⅝
400 Western Union.... 79⅞	800 do.... 38½
200 do....s3. 79⅞	100 do.... 38½
700 do....b3. 80	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 44⅝
300 do....b10. 80	300 do.... 44⅝
200 do.... 79⅞	400 do.... 44⅞
300 do....b3. 79⅞	800 do....s3. 44¾
200 do....s3. 79¾	100 do.... 44¾
100 do.... 79¾	300 do.... 44⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101⅛	300 do.... 44½
1300 do.... 101	700 do.... 44⅝
100 do....b3. 101⅛	300 do.... 44⅝
100 do....b3. 101	500 do.... 44⅜
100 do.... 101	100 do.... 44⅜
200 St. Paul.... 44¼	100 do.... 44¼
1050 St. Paul Scrip.... 77¾	500 North-western.... 56⅝
100 Erie Railway.... 38½	100 do....b3. 56½
100 do.... 38⅜	100 do....s3. 56⅝
100 do....b3. 38⅜	200 do.... 56⅝
500 do.... 38⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 32¼
100 do.... 38⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.... 31⅝
1000 do....s3. 38⅜	900 C., C. & I. C.... 32⅛
100 do....b3. 39	100 do....b3. 32½
100 do.... 38⅞	200 do.... 32⅜
105 Del., Lack. & W... 110¾	

TUESDAY, March 31—P. M.

There was some business in Gold early in the day on the London telegrams, which appeared to forshadow a rise in the Bank of England rate of Interest. The sales were at 113⅜ @113⅝ ₽ cent., but at a later hour the speculation fell off to 112¼ ₽ cent. The Exchange on London was stiffer for sight Bills at $4 87½@$4 88 to the £ Sterling, while the 60 days (selling) rate was as on Monday, $4 84½ to the £. There was some demand for sight and short sight, on the apprehension that the Bank of England Interest may be advanced at the weekly Court of Directors on Thursday.

The Stock Exchange, on the general run of the day's business, was stronger than at the close on Monday, Wabash stock being an exception, while Erie partially recovered from yesterday's depression. Much praise is awarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania for his prompt and vigorous suppression of the Erie riot at Susquehanna, and if this section of the Road was purposely selected by the rioters in the expectation of immunity, they made as great a mistake as though they had attempted to defy the Governor of New-York.

The Money market was easy in the employment of Bank and private balances, on temporary loans, and the low rate of Interest, (5 ₽ cent.) in this way, induces the diversion of Money into the Public Funds and the old established Railroad Mortgages. Merchant paper is 6@7 ₽ cent., prime names, and a few of the favorite Railroad acceptances go at 8@10 ₽ cent. per annum.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port, for the week, run up to $6,047,000, and the clearances of Cotton direct from the Southern ports to Foreign markets continue active.

Closing Quotations—March 31.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States new 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅝	120⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120¼
American Gold	113¼	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅞	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107
Pacific Mail	48	48½
St. Paul Common	44½	44⅜
Western Union	79	79¾
Union Pacific	37⅞	38⅝
Lake Shore	79⅞	80¼
Toledo and Wabash	44½	44½
Harlem	129½	128½
North-west	56⅛	56¼
North-west Preferred	72½	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅞	32¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¾	110¾
Central New-Jersey	107	107
Panama	115½	115½
Erie	37¾	39
Atlantic and Pacific	16½	16½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31⅝

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs to-day, $330,000; paid out $22,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $24,000 Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	119⅝	5-20 reg., '67	119⅝
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	121	5-20 coup., '67	120¼
5-20 reg., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 coup., '62	117⅞	5-20 coup., '68	119⅞
5-20 reg., '64	119½	10-40 reg.	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	119¾	10-40 coup.	115¼
5-20 coup., '65	120⅝	5s coup., '81	115¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¾	6s Currency	117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅛		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	69	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.iss.	91½
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	68¾	Cal. 7s	113
Tenn. 6s, new	88½	Conn. 6s	101⅝
Tenn. 6s, new, ex C.	68½	R. I. 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	68¼	Ark. 6s, funded	32½
Va. 6s, con. bds.	50	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	15
Ga. 6s	75	Ark. 7s, Mem. &L.R.	15
N. C. 6s, old, A. & C.	29¼	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	16
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	42		
N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	43	Ark. 7s, M. O.& R.R.	15
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, Ja. & J.	30	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	15
		Ohio 6s, '67	105
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O.	30	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	97
		Ill. coup. 6s, '79	97
N. C. Fund. act, '66.	26½	Ind. 5s	90
N. C. Fund. act, '68.	25½	Mich. 6s, '78–'79	97
F.C.new bonds, J.&J.	21½	Mich. 6s, '83	97
N.C.new bonds, A.&O.	21½	Mich. 7s, '78	95
N.C. special tax, cl. 1.	8½	N. Y. R. B. L.	106⅛
N.C. special tax, cl. 2.	8½	N. Y. C., R. B. L.	106¾
N.C. special tax, cl. 3.	8½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	113
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	8	N. Y. 8s, C. L., '75	110
S. C. Fund. act, '66.	17	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
S. C. Land C., '89, J. & J.	17	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
		N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	103
Mo. 6s	94		

And the following for City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Irving	124
Merchants'	117	Market	118
Union	138	Nassau	106½
City	265	Shoe & Leather	150
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	118
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	105½
M. & Traders'	130	Park	140
Merchants' Ex.	80	N. Y. National Ex.	85
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	Central National	101
Commerce	118	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	112½	Ninth National	106
Pacific	150	B'krs & Br'krs A'n	90
B'k of the Republic	106½	Germania	113
B'k of N. America	91		

The following shows the receipts and disbursements at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for the month of March, 1874:

February 28, 1874, by balance		$94,092,830 65
Receipts during the month.		
On account of Customs	$11,029,633 47	
Gold notes	1,432,200 00	
Internal revenue	171,622 95	
Act of June 8, 1872, Certificates	2,670,000 00	
Post Office Depart't.	138,125 52	
Transfers	5,991,288 40	
Patent fees	1,791 00	
Miscellaneous	2,981,500 77	
Disbursing accounts	14,472,003 41	
Assay Office	330,130 52	
Interest account, viz: In coin	4,156,135 11	—$43,374,431 15
Total		$137,467,261 80
Payments.		
Treasury drafts	$26,023,708 32	
Post Office drafts	383,969 76	
Disbursing accounts	12,280,688 92	
Assay Office	78,180 11	
Interest account, viz: In coin	4,077,472 21	
In currency	5,610 00	—$42,848,629 32
Balance		$94,618,632 48
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$78,729,481 28	
Disbursing accounts	12,637,409 00	
Assay office	3,149,441 95	
Interest accounts, viz: In coin	92,640 25	
In currency	9,660 00	—$94,618,632 48
Receipts for Customs for the month of March, 1873		12,327,366 14
Receipts for Customs in the month of March, 1874		11,029,633 47
Decrease, 1874		$1,297,732 67

The following is a statement of business at United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1874.

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign coins	$65,900 00	
Foreign bullion	10,000 00	
United States bullion	255,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits	60,000 00	
Jewelers' bars	40,000 00	—$430,000 00
Deposits of Silver, Including Purchases.		
Jewelers' bars	$4,000 00	
Foreign coins	10,000 00	
Foreign bullion	5,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	4,000 00	
United States bullion, (redeposits	12,000 00	
United States bullion, Lake Superior	1,000 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	120,000 00	
United States bullion, Montana	3,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	150,000 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	58,000 00	
United States bullion, New-Mexico	3,000 00	— 370,000 00
Total deposits		$800,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$600,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	200,000 00	— 800,000 00
Gold bars stamped	204,299 17	
Silver bars stamped	421,794 89	— 626,094 06
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	133,448 65	— 133,449 68

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1874.

Gold receipts	$448,215 96
Gold payments	129,406 28
Gold balance	54,947,022 56
Currency receipts	413,270 74
Currency payments	580,403 90
Currency balance	38,278,808 39
Customs	330,000 00

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $6,047,968.

We notice that Mr. John D. Prince, well known on the Stock Exchange, has organized a new Stock Exchange House, under the style of Messrs. John D. Prince & Co., with Mr. G. W. King as a general partner, and Messrs. William R. Travers and Addison Cammack as specials, $150,000, Mr. Travers contributing $100,000 and Mr. Cammack $50,000.

Coupons of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company's Consolidated Sinking Fund Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1874, will be paid at the Company's office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ **BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,**
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85, and accrued interest, secured by first mortgage on nearly 12,000,000 acres of the company's lands in California, Nevada, and Utah. FISK & HATCH.

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NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
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Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway, buy and sell privileges, also double privileges on "Members of the Exchange," or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars mailed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 6 cars reported to arrive, 1,326 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,134 head or 302 cars, against 177 cars for the same time last week; the market, with a heavy run, was inactive; buyers and sellers were apart ¼c., the former holding off for a decline from last week's prices; the stock was mostly of common or inferior grades; but few prime lots are in the yards; there was not sufficient trade to establish prices; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 945 to 1,273 lbs., at $4 25@$6 15; 15 head Illinois Heifers, averaging 1,002 lbs., $4 87½; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 928 to 1,200 lbs., at $5 25@$5 87½; 43 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 830 lbs., at $4 87½; 12 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,470 lbs., at $5 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,600 head, against 2,600 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c. off from last week's prices; some extra fine Sheep are in the yards; sales, 529 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $7 25@$8; 265 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $7@$7 25; 186 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $6 25@$6 75; 79 head Missouri Sheep, averaging 124 lbs. at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 11,300 head, against 7,700 head for the same time last week; the market was dragging at a shade lower figures; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 23 for No. 2 Spring; $1 36 asked for No. 3 Red; $1 33 bid. Corn in good demand at 63c.@63½c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East Side, in elevator. Oats firm and in fair demand at 50c. for No. 2, at East Side, in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 30@$1 32½ for Iowa Spring. Rye scarce and higher at 96c.@98c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork firm at $16. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no movement in round lots. Bacon strong at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard easier at 9c. for Refined, buyer first half of April. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 for light; $5@$5 25 for medium; $5 25@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle steady and better supply; sales of Texans at $2 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; good to prime, $4 25@$4 75; choice to extra, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 1,500 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 25¾ for No. 1 Spring; $1 19¾ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 21¾@$1 21⅞, strictly Fresh, cash; $1 19¾, April; $1 24½, May; No. 3 do., $1 17; Rejected, $1 08½. Corn steady at 61⅝c.@61⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular; 62⅝c., strictly Fresh, spot; April, 61⅝c.; May, 64½c.; Rejected, Old, 60c.@60½c.; New, 58½c.; New No. 2 Mixed, 59½c. Oats quiet and weak at 44⅜c. for No. 2, regular, spot; 46½c., May; Rejected, 43c. Rye steady at 90c.@92c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork active and higher at $15 30, cash or April; $15 55@$15 65, May. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $9 20, cash or April; $9 30, May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 33,217 bushels; Corn, 59,969 bushels; Oats, 47,994 bushels; Barley, 17,800 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 29,600 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in light request; sales of White Canada at $1 70; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 51; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Red Winter held at $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of 2,400 bushels New, on the track, at 78c.; No. 2 Western held at 81c. Oats firm; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 70@$1 80. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat nominal; sales No. 1 at $1 29½; No. 2 at $1 23¾, cash and April; $1 27¼, May. Oats steady; sales fresh at 44c. Corn dull and drooping; sales No. 2 Mixed at 61½c., cash; 60½c., April; 65c., May. Rye steady; No. 1 sold at 89c. for fresh. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 40. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Hams, in Pickle, firm at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders sold at 5¾c. for loose; boxed Middles at 8¼c.@8¾c. Lard firm; sales Kettle at 9¾c.; Steam at 9¼c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower and in fair demand; choice White, $1 80@$1 85; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 80; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60. Corn firm; Southern White, 82c.@84c., cash; 80c.@81c. March; Western Mixed, 83c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions active and firm; Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Western Butter dull; good to choice North-west tub, 36c.@38c.; do., new, 40c.@42c. Coffee nominal; entirely fair to prime Rio cargoes, 22½c.@24½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31.—Petroleum active and higher; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 15¼c.@15½c., spot and April. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6 37½; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$8 12½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 57@$1 60; White, $1 78@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 48@$1 50. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; Yellow, 82c. Oats very dull; White, 62c.@64c. Whisky, 97½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41½c. Resin firm; $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 90 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 05.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS:

Art. I.—THE ANCIEN REGIME IN CANADA, 1663–1763. FRANCIS PARKMAN.

II.—THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, May 20, 1775. JAMES C. WELLING.

III.—THE NEW TRIALS OF THE ROMAN CHURCH. E. GRYZANOWSKI.

IV.—IVAN TURGENIEW. H. JAMES, Jr.

V.—THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY PICKERING. GEO. E. ELLIS.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and is a thorough operator on several machines; would do chamber-work, or wait on a lady; has best City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English, as seamstress and light chamber-maid, or to assist with children; the best of City references furnished. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—GOING OUT BY THE DAY, A few more engagements; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; fine white work or dress-making; City reference; terms moderate. Address H. B., No. 16 Bedford st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands Singer's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 458 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS SEAMstress, either in City or country; would assist in the care of children; good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

MALES.

ANY FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE OR the country can find a responsible man and wife to take charge of their house, or would like a place as janitor; the man has a good knowledge of cooking and serving luncheon; good City reference; security if required. Address, for one week, D. W., No. 451 6th av., in the drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND INDOOR SERVANT—Cook, Wash, and Ironer, or Man will go Separate.—By man and wife; aged twenty-eight; no children; man is a good workman and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, build fires, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving, either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turnout in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City references. Call on or address J. Bourk for two days, at Wood Brothers & Co.'s, No. 1,350 Broadway, corner 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN IS A first-class coachman and groom, a good careful driver, understands the management of horses, and is willing and obliging; wife is a first-class cook; expert at English and French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; City or country; highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Irish Protestant, aged twenty-three years, who is experienced in taking care and driving horses; is a good groom; can wash carriages nicely and keep harness, &c., in good order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, SINgle, as first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address B. L., Box No. 75 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young man, single, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; has best reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-FIVE years, speaks fair English, who can take care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, work in garden, act as porter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG experience, and who understands his duties thoroughly; has eight years' recommendation from last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman, married, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has had eight years' experience as gardener; can milk, and give good references. Address A. C., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., Brewster & Co.'s.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF long experience, who understands his duties thoroughly; can be highly recommended from present and last employer. Call or address Coachman, Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in both respects; excellent City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man who perfectly understands his business; can milk and work a small garden if required; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, single; has had long experience in the care of horses and carriages; City or country; understands milking perfectly; can furnish the best of City references. Address J. J. W., Box 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a single Protestant man; understands his business in everything belonging to horses; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, PROTESTANT, good City driver; is a practical training groom; good City reference; understands treatment of horses when sick. Address T. S., care of J. B. Brewster, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; City or country; takes good care of his work and safe driver. Call or address J. M., No. 39 West 44th st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, NO incumbrance; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; has the best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried; City or country; can milk, and understands his business perfectly; can furnish the best of references. Address K. A. G., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG SCOTCHman, who knows his business thoroughly; can milk; best of reference; City or country. Address M. B., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; BEST CITY reference; will refer to present employer. Call or address at No. 21 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best of reference given. Call or address Nelson Arnaud, No. 132 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is a good and careful driver. Call or address No. 5 East 19th st., or No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BEST CITY REFERENCE. CALL or address W. E., No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT AND CAREFUL man; also understands the duties of a waiter, and has some knowledge of gardening; would take a situation in the country; references unexceptionable. Call or address Hoover, Calhoun & Co., 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, (French;) not afraid of work; City references. Address S. U. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; married, one child; is a good driver; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references from present employer. Address S. W., Rutherford Park, Bergen County, N. J.

FARMER, &c.—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife; man is experienced in all branches of farm and dairy work, caring cattle, horses, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker and a carer of poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN DEsires a position as superintendent; capable of managing and running successfully a large farm, ranch, or market garden; excellent references. Address Agriculture, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE middle-aged married man; no incumbrance; understands the culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place in all ways; fifteen years' experience; lived with the very best of families; a new place, where improvements are wanted, preferred; can furnish two years' best reference. Address T. O. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, without incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the culture and general management of graperies and greenhouse plants, also laying out gentlemen's grounds if required; references unexceptionable. Address J. A. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; Protestant; good vegetable, fruit, and flower gardener; would take good care of a gentleman's place; would make himself useful; good reference. Address Robert, No. 354 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; would care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address P. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and propagation of greenhouse plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; will be found trustworthy and competent, as City reference will certify. Address J. E., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FROM LONG EXPERIENCE THORoughly understands the treatment of graperies, forcing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, the altering or laying out of new places, which can be certified by his last employer. Address James, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class recommendations from last employer. Address C. H., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER; practical in all its branches; first-class references. Address, for three days, G., care Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL gardener; Scotch; married; understands the business in all its branches. Address Practical Gardener, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business; can furnish good reference; farmers need not apply. Address J. H., 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; THOROughly conversant in all matters appertaining to the profession; unexcelled testimonials of twelve years in last place. Apply or address J. K., at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, as first-class gardener; understands the care of green houses, graperies, &c.; first-class recommendations. Address C. H., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, COMPEtent to take charge of green-house, hot and cold graperies; best of references; has been employed in the most extensive places in the country. Address M. C., seed store, No. 9 John st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PRIVATE NURSE or attendant to a gentleman; is willing to make himself useful, and no objection to travel. Address W. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TRAVELING VALET.—BY A YOUNG SWISS man; has lived with best family in the City; best of references from present employer. Inquire for T. D., at No. 67 West 12th st., tailor store.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—By an American man and wife; one girl fifteen years old; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, and all kinds of farm-work; wife is a good butter-maker; can board help, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, aged twenty-four years, who can assist in gardening, do farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY THE YEAR, by a colored man, in the City or country, in any place of trust; can furnish the best of reference of five years' from last employer as to honesty, temperance, and industry. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morris town, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 742 6th av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WITH City reference, for first-class waiter or gentleman's valet; understands all kinds of salads; silver—everything in his work, and willing to be generally useful; perfectly temperate and reliable. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN PRIvate family; can take charge of dining-room; can speak good English; wages cheap. Call at news-stand 10th st. and 6th av., from 10 to 5 o'clock. Charles Archew.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office. No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIREMAN, OR generally useful in a hotel; reference. Apply at No. 1,095 1st av.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE family a Protestant housekeeper, who thoroughly understands her duties, and is fully competent to take charge of a fine City residence. Address, with name, references, and terms, Box No. 1,033 Post Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEMALE ASSISTant nurse, with good references as to character and some knowledge of hospital work; pay $16 a month. Apply for two days, before 12 noon, at Presbyterian Hospital, Madison av. and 70th st.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO LIVE A short distance from the City; a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; Scotch or English preferred; best recommendation required. Address D. M., Box No. 834 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND maid who is willing to do some chamber-work. Apply, with references, on Wednesday, at No. 293 Madison av.

WANTED—A LAD, ABOUT EIGHTEEN, IN AN OFfice and to carry out small parcels. Must be a good penman and have first-class City reference. Wages $4. F. W. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE as assistant superintendent for a fancy cassimere and shawl mill. Address or apply to THOMAS DOLAN & CO., Philadelphia.

PROOF-READER, WANTED—TO GO OUT OF the City. Apply by letter, with references, to SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 82 Beekman st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE LADY'S MAID; MUST BE English, German, or Swiss. Apply, with written references, at No. 381 5th av., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT preferred. Call for two days, after 5 P. M., at No. 91 Washington st., Jersey City; expenses paid if suited.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; CITY REFERence required. Apply at No. 671 5th av., corner of 53d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, to assist in washing; City references required. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars,
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.—Interest on money deposited now or on or before April 10 will date from April 1. The surplus fund of this bank amounts to $197,759 22, or about ten per cent. over all its liabilities. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y. C. D. BAILEY, Treas'r.
THIS BANK WILL REMOVE ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20 TO ITS NEW BUILDING, BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
corner 34th st. and 3d av.
Six per Cent. paid on deposits.
Interest begins April 1.
WM. M. BANKS, Sec'y. D. D. J. MARSHALL, Prest.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., }
No. 5 NEW ST., NEW-YORK. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES P. BRITTON.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.
ROBERT G. MOTT.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1874.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., }
No. 5 NEW ST., NEW-YORK. }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.
CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO., and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

OFFICE OF CUMMINGS & CO., STOCK BROKERS, }
No. 4 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, April 1, 1874. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CUMMINGS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. F. CUMMINGS,
HENRY A. TOBIAS.

No. 114 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., }
March 28, 1874. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. Q. ADAMS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. S. PENNOYER withdrawing therefrom. The business will be continued at the old stand by J. Q. ADAMS.
J. Q. ADAMS,
R. S. PENNOYER.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. H. GLADWIN & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock-brokerage business.
W. H. GLADWIN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
J. VAN SCHAICK ODDIE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship under the firm name of DELLINGER, TREICHEL & CO. for the transaction of a stock, bond and gold business on commission only.
E. DELLINGER,
W. P. C. TREICHEL,
S. L. CRAWFORD.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF A. WINTERHOFF & CO. being dissolved THIS DAY, the business of said firm in foreign exchange and gold will be continued by MITCHELL & NEWBOLD, No. 38 Pine st.

THE FIRM OF LEE & SNEDEKER, chromo printers, is dissolved. The business will now be carried on by THOMAS LEE, the senior partner.
THOMAS LEE.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. T. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE & Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signors Campanini and Del Puente.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ZIP; OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.—Miss Lotta.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &C.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by Prof. R. A. Proctor—"The Coming Transit of Venus."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The contest in Massachusetts for Mr. SUMNER's vacant post makes no perceptible progress, one way or other. Mr. DAWES still leads in the balloting, which thus far is almost a matter of form, the friends of each candidate remaining firm, and no outsider having as yet made his appearance. Judge HOAR's friends declare that they will not withdraw, and they refer to the "jockeys and thieves who have sought and are still seeking to control" the Republican Party. So that it appears New-York has not a monopoly of the bad characters thus denounced. The Massachusetts papers generally seem to be rather at sea in reference to this struggle, and even the Springfield *Republican* has not ventured upon any prediction since it announced that both Mr. DAWES and Judge HOAR were practically out of the field. We hear a great deal of the "best sentiment" of Massachusetts—how is it that it does not manifest itself upon such an occasion as this? Is a Republican of the Bay State to be regarded as no better than one of the wicked?

It is satisfactory to find that the members of the Legislature have found something better to do than abuse the newspapers. The appropriation for the Saratoga Monument being under discussion in the Assembly, yesterday, this dialogue occurred:

Mr. HOUGHTON—Was the gentleman's grandfather a Hessian?

Mr. WAEHNER—The gentleman gives me credit for having an ancestry—that is more than I can say for him.

Mr. HOUGHTON—My grandfather, Sir, was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. WAEHNER—Perhaps the gentleman's grandfather wore a red coat on that occasion.

So long as the members confine themselves to disputes concerning their ancestors, and the color of the coats they wore a hundred years ago, they are not likely to do much harm. We must congratulate the public upon the improvement at Albany.

The Vanderbilt influence is obviously quite as potent in the State Senate as it has proved to be in the Assembly. The State Committee on Cities have retained for about six weeks a bill permitting the Board of Apportionment to reduce the tax levy of this City for the current year. Repeated representations from the executive officers of the City, in regard to the necessity for promptly reporting this bill, have been disregarded, the committee desiring it meanwhile to be understood that they were perfecting the measure in accordance with the public interest. The result of this labor and delay is before us, and nearly all it amounts to is an amendment designed to protect Commodore VANDERBILT in a matter where the law sufficiently protects him already. One of the sources of reduction contemplated by this bill is the omission of the $1,500,000 provided as the year's contribution for the Fourth avenue improvement. This was demanded for the simple reason that last year's appropriation has not been exhausted, and that there is no prospect of the work proceeding so fast as to require any fresh appropriation on the part of the City this year. The Senate Committee on Cities were apparently quite indifferent as to whether their long delay of this bill would result in leaving the people of New-York saddled with a tax of 3.40 per cent., but one point they were resolved upon—namely, that poor Mr. VANDERBILT should not be put to the slightest inconvenience by it. Hence the entirely superfluous clause confirming and continuing "in full force and effect" chapter 702 of the laws of 1872, (Fourth Avenue Improvement act)—a piece of gratuitous servility which might have come appropriately from the divan of an Oriental despot, but which, emanating from representatives of the people of New-York, is a little too bad.

It is asserted in extenuation of Mr. VAN NORT's action in the special election in the Twenty-first Assembly District, that Mr. SULLIVAN was an *independent* candidate. This plea will not pass muster. It was well known at the time that Mr. SULLIVAN was a Democrat, and that Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN, the Republican candidate, was a gentleman of the highest character, against whom no objection was or could be urged. He was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the district, and was heartily supported by the tax-payers, but being opposed by the great power of Mr. VAN NORT's department, he was defeated. In this case the Commissioner of Public Works, who has been demanding consideration from the Legislature on the ground that he is a Republican, defeated a Republican candidate for the Assembly. The excuse that he supported an independent nominee can deceive no one as to his motives for his course. Mr. SULLIVAN was a contractor, and Mr. ALLEN was not.

A case was tried yesterday in the First District Court which was of some importance from the fact that it will probably decide whether the summary proceedings against disreputable houses, contemplated by the act of 1868, can be maintained. In this case, the action was brought by the landlord, who claimed to have been deceived by his lessee concerning the character of the tenants to whom a portion of the premises were sublet. There was no question from the evidence that the house was one of the most disorderly of those in the Eighth Ward, in regard to which the complaints have been so frequent and emphatic. A decision was given by the jury, under the rulings of Justice QUINN, against the lessee, but it is understood that an appeal will be taken; and the further progress of the matter will be watched with interest. It is of some importance to this community to know whether this evil can be kept within proper bounds or not. Nobody has hoped for its extermination, but it does seem that a rigid enforcement of the law should make it less obtrusive and injurious than it is in certain portions of the City.

The people of the State are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Assembly has ordered the Supply bill to a third reading, for if it had been considered any longer, there is no saying how much the sum total would have been increased by the exertions of Col. C. S. SPENCER, whose efforts to deplete the State Treasury have been attended with unmerited success. He got in $90,000 for Dr. SWINBURNE on some sort of plea that it was due to him for services as Health Officer of the Port, but there is a general impression in this community that Dr. SWINBURNE and his successor, Dr. CARNOCHAN, were amply repaid by their current receipts for all the time they devoted to the duties of the office. Col. SPENCER also got in $500 "extra" compensation to a Clerk of the Assembly. Evidently the member from the Thirteenth City District is too liberal in his views, when dealing with the public Treasury, to be profitable to the people. We hope we shall not be summoned to Albany for saying that.

PARTY AND PEOPLE.

If Republican members of the State Legislature would try to understand that it is in their power either to weaken or strengthen their party, they would probably appreciate more justly the position taken by the Republican press in reference to their proceedings. The public look to them for honest and earnest work. The necessity for an annual session is based upon the theory that the varying needs of the people will be such as to require the aid of their Representatives, and it is supposed that this aid will be afforded in good faith, and that new laws, or improvements in old laws, will be made for the sole benefit of the community at large. It is certainly no part of the theory of our Government that the Legislature should sit for the purpose of harassing our citizens, or of furthering the schemes of railroad monopolists. We may hold opinions which are sadly out of date, and which are clearly very unpopular at Albany—but it is decidedly our conviction that the Legislature of this State should work only for the good of the State, that it should not render itself an object of dread to the people, and that journalists should not be obliged to watch its proceedings day after day for fresh jobs, introduced by enemies of the public, and supported by the formidable power which is scarcely less potent than the Governor himself, and whose avowed mission it is to obtain votes by open bribery.

These opinions, as we say, are unpopular. For venturing to act upon them, we are denounced as traitors to the party, though when corruption became a fundamental part of the principles of the Republican Party we do not know. Our view of the matter is, that public interests are superior to party interests, and upon that we have acted, through good report and evil report, as our older readers will readily acknowledge. Moreover, we believe that in this way we best serve the interests of that great party which has done so much for the nation, and which can only be destroyed by the folly and blindness of its assumed leaders. It can never be said that the people were disposed to be ungrateful or unjust to the Republicans. They have placed them in power again and again; they will still remain true to them if the party is true to itself. They will not support it in wrong-doing, and for our own part, we should not ask them to do so. We cannot stick to our party through thick and thin, right or wrong. Because we cannot do so we have been much abused, but any one who tries to do right, and who is known to be opposed to fraud and jobbery, is sure to be abused. That does not count for anything, one way or the other. The great question for us is, Who is the best friend to the Republican Party—the enemy of corruption, or the friend to it? Mr. LINCOLN, and men of his stamp in the Legislature, decide in favor of the latter. Time will show whether we or they are in the right.

It would be very much more convenient for us if we could allow the entire session of the Legislature to go by without saying a word about it—to report its proceedings, and there drop the subject. But we very much doubt whether the public would be benefited by that course. Only great and constant vigilance prevents such schemes from being carried out as that of running a railroad through Fifth avenue, and another through Forty-second street—to say nothing of jobs planned on a more colossal scale. When these outrages are denounced, the Lincolns of the Legislature turn round and say, "You are injuring the Republican Party. Why can't you be quiet?" The reason is that a newspaper owes its first duty to the public, and it would be a gross breach of faith if it were to keep quiet when it discovered that a plot was on foot to rob or cheat that public. A member of the Legislature, like LINCOLN, may be faithless to his trust, and incur little or no blame for it. But a newspaper outlives the life of this or that man, and has its character to build up for posterity. We have opposed corruption in every form for nearly a quarter of a century, and there is no line in this journal which can in years to come be produced against its conductors to their discredit. If a history such as this can be construed into faithlessness toward the party with which we have long been associated, so much the worse for the party.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

If the Democrats do not carry the election in Connecticut on Monday, it will not be from the want of a systematic effort to deceive the people concerning the responsibility of the two parties for recent events. The misrepresentations of the *World* in regard to the action of the Republican Congressmen upon the Currency bill, we have heretofore exposed; but the course of that journal has been more than matched by that of the Democratic newspapers within the State. These sheets have been constantly engaged of late in endeavoring to convince the people that the Republican Party is solely responsible for whatever financial ills may afflict the country, and for whatever corruption may have crept into public affairs. The mode of reasoning by which they seek to maintain this position is both simple and singular. The Republicans have a majority in Congress, and are, therefore, responsible for everything. They know perfectly well that all such iniquities as the back-pay steal were brought upon the country chiefly by reason of Democratic votes, and that upon the currency issue, sections rather than parties have been arrayed against each other. These facts, however, they have carefully concealed from their readers; but the people of Connecticut are not likely to be deceived by the specious arguments of the Democracy.

In taking a general view of the pending questions, a few leading facts which are undeniable should be kept steadily in mind. The Democratic Party, which is now seeking indorsement at the hands of the people of Connecticut, is the same party which was the defender of human slavery, and the obedient servant of Southern slaveocrats. It is under the same influences as it was prior to 1860. It has learned nothing and unlearned nothing from the experience of the last fourteen years. It would not restore slavery, only because it cannot. But it is dominated by the spirit of slavery still, is hostile in every way to the spirit of the new era inaugurated under Republican auspices. It is, moreover, emphatically the party of corruption and dishonesty. It is the party which in the Empire State worshiped at the feet of TWEED, knowing all about him, because it was in full sympathy with his political system. This party was steadily repudiated for many years by the people of Connecticut, and we cannot believe that they will, at this critical moment, turn around and indorse it.

But if general considerations should fail to have a deciding influence, those peculiar to the State itself, and to the pending canvass, should result in a Republican victory. The great bulwark of the purity of elections in Connecticut, and the chief reason of Republican success in the past, has been the Registry law. Take from the Democrats the chance of committing frauds upon the ballot-box, and their prospects are not worth conside ration. It is natural, therefore, that they should have a deadly hostility to any measure which tends to preserve the purity of elections. Their love of cheating the people is inherent, and they can hardly be blamed for their repugnance to the Registry law in Connecticut, which prevents them from counting votes as they were not cast, and from counting votes which were never cast. That they will repeal the Registry law if they secure the Governor and Legislature, is as certain as any event in the future can be. The less discreet of the leaders and newspapers of the party have plainly foreshadowed this policy, and the feeble denials of the more sensible portion of the press and leaders of the party count for nothing. The Republicans of the State must, therefore, on this issue face the fact that the result, not only of the contest of the present year but of future years, depends upon the vote of Monday. Let the Democrats gain absolute control of the State, and the Republicans must expect to be manacled for many years to come by all sorts of frauds upon the ballot. This one consideration should induce every Republican in the State to go to the polls on Monday, and do his utmost to prevent the introduction of that era of fraud upon which the Democrats are intent.

If the preservation of the Registry law will not induce the Republicans to go to the polls, let them remember that Democratic success means WILLIAM H. BARNUM in the United States Senate. The Democrats have put this high place up at auction, as the Prætorian Guards did the Roman Empire, and Mr. BARNUM, the present member of Congress from the Fourth District, having the longest purse, is to carry off the prize in case the Democrats secure the Legislature. His career in the House of Representatives has not shed lustre upon his State. He is not likely to be creditable as a Senator. It is a striking proof of the decadence of Democracy that honest men of nerve and sense, like Mr. EATON, are put aside for a man like Mr. BARNUM, whose only merits are his large railroad interests and the capacity of his purse. But if the Republicans do not wish to have this man in the Senate of the United States, they must make every effort to prevent the Democrats from getting control of the Legislature. In the close towns, they must omit no effort which may be necessary to secure the member. It is in these towns that the contest in Connecticut is to be fought on Monday. Let the people remember that a Democratic Legislature means the repeal of the Registry law, and BARNUM in the Senate. If Republicans keep these facts in mind, we cannot doubt that they will prevent the threatened misfortunes.

THE DOGS OF WAR LET LOOSE.

The voice of the *Herald* is for war. It has conceived the happy idea of opposing inflation, which is popular in the West and South, by threatening a civil war unless inflation is abandoned. This is a method of treating a great question in legislation and politics quite characteristic of the paper, and worthy of the acute perception and sterling judgment of its "intellectual department." As an earnest of what it prophesies, the *Herald* devotes many columns a day to abuse of those portions of the country which are supposed to favor inflation. This is its naïve way of helping to realize its own predictions. It taunts the West with its comparative poverty, and the South with its defeat in the late war, and though it acknowledges "the topic to be unpleasant and almost unpatriotic," it strings out a long list of alleged benefits conferred on the West and South by the North and East. It calls the recent action of Congress a "repudiation, a covert kind of theft," "a violation of precepts as old as Sinai"—whatever it may mean by that, for we were not aware that Moses said anything about repudiation. "Inflation," it cries, "means war—civil war pressed upon the Atlantic States by the West and South-west." And it asks with more than its usual incoherency, "Shall the West be allowed to consummate this crime against the outcries of all the old States which made the West what it is?" Crime of any kind is bad, but we suppose "crime against the outcries of all the old States" is peculiarly bad. The mere contemplation of it seems to have thrown the *Herald* into a paroxysm which calls for instant medical aid.

We hope the Western and Southern Senators perceive the gravity of the situation. War is unquestionably imminent. If it comes, and the *Herald* takes the field with its entire corps of European correspondents brought up as a reserve, so to speak, from Brooklyn, and throws into action its "intellectual department," the conflict will be one of which this country has seldom seen the like. We assure Senator MORTON and his friends that they may have to meet very different antagonists from the cowardly "Sons of Liberty" with whom they dealt during our recent war. Here is a specimen of the mode of attack the inflationists will have to face:

"The West is not sensitive as to honesty. Honesty is a dull virtue that will not thrive in the broad and breezy area of the prairies, to which nature has denied the glory of trees in order that the world might more readily admire the freemen of those plains, the sprouting and towering splendor of MORTON, and the velvety, mushroom-like coming up of LOGAN."

This, our friends should take notice, is only a foretaste of what is to come when the war really breaks out. We do not doubt the courage of either of the gentlemen named by our contemporary, but they may be pardoned for shrinking from such an assault as this. We shall not blame them if they feel the terrors of a writer before whom all ordinary disguises fall away, and who relentlessly traces the dishonesty of the West through the mysterious want of trees, across "the broad and breezy area of the prairies," directly to the persons of his victims. What could a writer do, "drunk with rage and battle," who is capable of such things when intoxicated only with the milder stimulants of peace and Ann street?

Here is another specimen:

"No people can ever consent to be absorbed absolutely by a neighboring people whose economical conditions require a totally different life and different laws; and least of all will the people of the thirteen States who gained their freedom from England in their infancy consent to become a mere fringe on the garment of a semi-barbarous empire occupying the Mississippi Valley. Yet that is what the Atlantic States must become if the legislation now begun in Congress is followed to its legitimate consequences. In the vote on the Four Hundred Million bill there is a sound of the tramp of armed men; and there are all the noises of war together in the legislation which the West still proposes to force on the nation."

Looking at all this seriously, it is as wicked as it is stupid. If our people were in fact clannish, passionate, selfish, quarrelsome, as this line of treatment implies that they are, such articles by our newspapers would be the first step toward civil war. That our people are not what the *Herald* takes them to be—a set of Corkonians and Far-downers on a large scale, wild to break each other's heads—but are, instead, intelligent Americans, with common interests and patience enough to work out problems of government together; in brief, that the *Herald's* articles are idle exhibitions of folly, does not make them the less discreditable. We sometimes say of a man that, though he is a knave, at least he is not a fool. No such defense can be made in this case.

RAPID-TRANSIT BILLS.

The time has come for the Legislature to take some decided action in regard to the question of providing the means of rapid transit in this City. Much as we have found to condemn in the action of the Assembly Railroad Committee, we thoroughly approve of their determination to sanction no scheme which provides for the expenditure of City money in the construction of local railroads. We only wish the Senate Committee had shown as much respect for at least one principle demanded by public interest. There are now three bills before the House providing for local steam railroads to be built by private capital. One is the amended charter of the Gilbert Elevated Road; the other is the scheme of the Third Avenue Street Railroad Company, and the third is the bill of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. Should the Beach Pneumatic Company agree to build their Broadway Underground Road without the aid of public money, there will be four parallel rapid-transit railroad schemes at the service of the people of New-York.

With the route of the Gilbert Elevated Road the public are tolerably familiar. It has been frequently described in these columns since it was first designated by a Board of Commissioners, among whom were Gen. DIX, Gen. ARTHUR, and Col. STEBBINS. It is emphatically a west-side road, following in its lower section the line of West Broadway and Sixth avenue, and reaching the Harlem River at King's Bridge, after traversing portions of Eighth and Ninth avenues. This company was incorporated in 1872, and the manner of constructing its road, the style of its supporting columns, and other details of the scheme have been pretty thoroughly canvassed since then. The Commissioners who designated the route are men in whom the public have entire confidence, and, apart from the guarantees provided in the original charter against any injustice to public or private interests, we have the further guarantee provided by a careful study of the subject by gentlemen of ability and integrity that all possible care has been taken to reduce any unavoidable injury to adjacent property to a minimum. In short, considering our scant experience in such matters, the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Road has been framed with all reasonable precautions against abuse, and the company ought to be allowed, under the extended time applied for, to proceed with the work.

The charters which it is proposed to grant to Mr. VANDERBILT and the Third Avenue corporation contain no clauses designed for the protection of the public. In fact, nobody representing the property-owners to be affected by the construction of these roads, or the City at large, has been heard in regard to their details. Had the committee been desirous to do impartial justice to all parties in the matter, they would certainly have given a hearing to other interests besides those representing the corporations applying for the charters. At the same time, in regard to this, as well as closely-related subjects, even that section of the public directly menaced by these bills display a great deal of apathy while the attacks on their property are in progress. Both bills have been printed, and freely circulated for a week past; their provisions have been from time to time explained in our Albany dispatches, and yet the Legislature has not received, either from the representatives of the City or of adjacent property-owners, any protest or suggestion for amendment.

We give in another column an outline of the leading provisions of both the bills referred to. Their most obvious defect is the looseness with which the most extensive privileges are defined. Here is a clause, for example, which occurs in precisely the same phraseology in both bills: "The said corporation may take and occupy a space not more than fifty feet in width, upon and along the street surface, or elevated surfaces of the line or lines heretofore described, and also make the necessary connections, stations, platforms, turnouts, switches, and conveniences for the proper working and accommodation of the structure and railway herein authorized to be constructed and operated. The said corporation may, however, purchase, take and occupy such space or grounds at the several termini of the said railroads *as may be deemed necessary* for their accommodation." This may be all requisite enough for the proper carrying out of a plan of rapid transit, but it is simply monstrous to expect the City of New-York to allow some of its most crowded thoroughfares to be thus occupied at will by two perfectly unscrupulous sets of monopolists.

In nearly every clause of these bills, which are obviously the work of the same draughtsman, there occur some such dangerous concessions, which, in responsible hands, might be secure against abuse, but which, if left entirely to Mr. VANDERBILT and his engineers, might result in the virtual confiscation of public and private property worth millions of dollars. It will be necessary to use every means which the City can command to defend the public against these charters, unless their execution is placed in the hands of public servants who can be held to a strict public accountability. We want either Mr. EASTMAN's salaried Board of Railroad Commissioners, or a board composed of the leading executive officers of the City, acting along with an advisory Board of Engineers, to see that the public is protected against spoliation by these corporations. The plans of the roads in question, and of any others that may be authorized, ought to be submitted to such a board; their consent ought to be necessary to taking every extra foot of street surface, and before disturbing any owner of private property in the enjoyment of his rights. It is impossible for the Legislature, by any amount of caution in defining the privileges granted under these charters, to protect the public against being cheated. But by making a set of responsible public officers the judges of the privileges that can safely be granted, they will afford the best possible guarantee against wrong being done under cover of the law.

A PATENT FOR SUPPRESSING CRIME.

As we have had occasion once or twice to reflect somewhat severely on the lawlessness prevailing in Missouri, and the apparent impotence of the present State Administration to punish or suppress it, we feel the more pleasure in announcing the vigorous action lately taken by Gov. WOODSON to restore order. Whenever hitherto any particularly flagrant outrage was committed, it has been the habit of this singularly able and efficient Magistrate to issue at once—being waked up for the purpose—a proclamation setting forth the extreme incorrectness of wrong-doing, and requesting the perpetrators not to repeat it. This device, however admirable and ingenious in theory, failed so produce any decided practical effect. Such is the hardheartedness of Missouri bandits and murderers, that even proclamations fail to melt their perverseness. Gov. WOODSON has, therefore, hit upon a new plan, which is, if possible, even more brilliant and ingenious, and which is confidently expected in the course of a few years to render Missouri nearly as quiet and orderly, and altogether as desirable a place of residence, as the Kingdom of Ashantee itself.

This improved method of suppressing crime is somewhat elaborate and complicated, but that is one of its principal merits. Its working is as follows: When a murder, for example, is committed in any county, the Sheriff does not hastily summon his posse and go forth and arrest the murderer. It has been found, from experience, that in such cases the prisoner is usually lynched by a zealous mob, and the Sheriff and a few of his deputies promiscuously shot just to add éclat to the occasion. Naturally the Sheriff disliked this part of the proceedings, and hence the change. He now quietly sits in his office and "calls the attention" of the Governor to the fact that such a crime has been committed in his county. Then the Governor, being waked up as before, "calls the attention" of the Legislature to the facts set forth in the accompanying communication from the Sheriff of such a county, and the thing is done. The Legislature directs its Clerk to put the communication on file, and justice is avenged.

The first opportunity to display the working of the new system appears to have occurred in Howell County, where, on the 18th instant, one Mr. WILLIAM MONKS, of West Plains, found it necessary to shoot Mr. JAMES MILLER in the head. Having performed this duty, Mr. MONKS knew perfectly well that so long as he remained free and armed all Howell County would go in awe of him, while the moment he permitted the Sheriff to take him, all Howell County would join with equal cheerfulness in lynching him on the spot. He, therefore, judiciously chose the former alternative, and since the 18th has been riding merrily round the country, with 300 armed friends, complaining bitterly that he is unable to obtain justice. Had he contented himself with thus standing upon his rights, all might have been well. The Sheriff would have given thanks that he was well rid of a rogue, and the repose of the Executive need not have been broken. As is too often the case, however, the rash zeal of an unfortunate friend has called upon Mr. MONKS' devoted head all those newly-invented terrors of the law which we have explained.

Last Thursday night, Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, at the head of thirty good men and true, rode into West Plains and proclaimed that they were going to visit upon MONKS the justice whereof his ungrateful country so cruelly bereaved him. They further announced to sympathizing crowds in such bar-rooms as they honored with their patronage, that "the Sheriff and the other county officials and prominent men of West Plains were a band of conspirators, sworn to take the life of MONKS," and that they, the good men and true, "had them spotted and intended to kill the last one of them." Having made known this cheering news, Mr. NICHOLSON and his merry men rode to the Sheriff's office, and sarcastically begged him to arrest them. But as this alluring request was coupled with an expression of intention in case he did so "to shoot him and clean out the town," he prudently refrained from compliance. Then the gallant thirty rode off, remarking, as they took their last drink, that they were really three hundred, not including MONKS, and that they were shortly coming back in force.

It may be the fear that this second visit might make him forget his duty so far as to arrest MONKS; it may be that the natural indignation of a public officer at being asked to do an act inconsistent with his position, exhausted this worthy Sheriff's patience. At all events, invoking the assistance of the prosecuting attorney and the County Clerk, he solemnly proceeded to "call the Governor's attention" to Mr. MONKS and company. The Governor, though naturally weary after his unusual exertions in leveling proclamations at the Iron Mountain bandits, nobly responded to the appeal, and without so much as a wink, at once "called the attention" of the Legislature. We presume, therefore, that it is all up with Mr. MONKS, and that, without unusual luck, he will not be able to kill more than half the citizens of Howell County before receiving the justice now so ungraciously denied him. For Mr. NICHOLSON and the trusty 300 we anticipate no better fortune, and if a sufficient amount of attention is called to them, it seems unlikely that the bandits of Iron Mountain will be able to retain possession of the major part of the State more than a few years longer. Perhaps on the whole, however, if the Missouri Legislature would pass the bill organizing the State Militia, it might be as effectual in suppressing lawlessness as even Gov. WOODSON's patent.

THE ATTACKS ON COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Bishop Whipple has addressed the following letter to the editor of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press:*

FARIBAULT, March 26, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Some one has sent me a St. Paul paper of March 25, which arraigns me before the public as guilty of falsehood. I have never been the habit of answering any attacks upon myself. So far as my office or acts belong to the public, I am liable to criticism. I answer this accusation only because others are interested. The paper in question says that the statement "that Mrs. Smith's insanity has any connection with her husband's public life is untrue," and "the further statement ment that any attacks have been made on the wife of Commissioner Smith is known to be basely false." In January I received a letter from a gentleman who believes Mr. Smith is dishonest, and has so stated publicly, in which he says: "I pity Smith deeply, the more because his wife has been taken to an insane hospital. She must have known that all was not right." In December, another gentleman, who believes in Mr. Smith's honesty, but thinks he made a mistake in the sale of the pine, wrote to me of Mrs. Smith's insanity: "Worn out with labor, and in the absence of her husband, the myriad of slanders against him fell like molten lead on her quivering nerves, and she succumbed. Pray for the poor woman, that she may be comforted." I received about this time another letter expressing great sympathy for Mrs. Smith, and indignation that the charge had been made that her name had been placed on the pay-roll to connive with her husband to defraud the Indians. I do not feel at liberty to publish private letters without the consent of their authors. I will simply say that they are gentlemen of the highest character, and their names and letters can be seen by any one who has the right to ask for them. When I wrote my letter to the *Press* I mentioned my belief in Mr. Smith's innocence of intending to defraud the Indians, because my silence would have been construed as evidence of my belief of his guilt. While investigations were pending I had no right to speak, but in discussing this sale I owed it to myself and to him that I should state my honest convictions. The duty was plainer because Mr. Smith was a clergymen of another religious body, and holding the views which I did of his honesty, my silence would have been a great wrong to him. No one watched his course while Indian agent more closely, and no one could feel a deeper interest in the Indian's welfare. Gentlemen residing in the Indian country who differed with him as greatly as I do as to the sale of pine, have avowed to me their confidence in his integrity. I may have erred as to the necessity of expressing any opinion concerning him, but where the character of another is at stake, I trust that no fear of personal censure will keep me from the expression of my convictions. I perhaps ought to say that in my letter I had no reference to articles in the public press, but to the information which had come to me.

With kind regard, yours faithfully,

H. B. WHIPPLE.

THE IOWA FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that it is understood that George W. McCrary and John H. Gear will be the candidates for the regular Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Iowa, and that the issue between them will be on the question of the power, which McCrary's bill declares to be solely in Congress, to regulate railroad tariffs. Mr. Gear was Speaker in the Iowa Legislature this year, and he takes the negative to McCrary's affirmative. The [illegible] says "it will be a sharp contest." There was a small Anti-Monopoly majority in the vote of the district for Governor, last year, against McCrary's 4,200 majority in 1872, and Gear takes the Anti-Monopoly side of the question.

THE SOUTH'S FAILURE.

C. C. Memminger, the first Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, has written a letter in response to Gen. Joe Johnston's charge that the South failed in the war through the blunder of its "Government" in not possessing itself of the cotton crop then in the hands of the planters. Mr. Memminger says:

"The Confederate Government was organized in February, the blockade was instituted in May, thus leaving a period of three months in which the whole cotton crop on hand, say 4,000,000 of bales, ought, according to the military financier, to have been got into the hands of the Confederate Government, and to have been shipped abroad. This would have required a fleet of 4,000 ships, allowing 1,000 bales to the ship. Where would these vessels have been procured, in the face of the notification of the blockade? and was not as much of the cotton shipped by private enterprise as could have been shipped by the Government? When so shipped, the proceeds of the sale were in most cases sold to the Government in the shape of bills of exchange. The superior advantage of this plan is evinced by the fact that, throughout the year, the Government exchanged its own notes for bills on England at par, with which it paid for all its arms and munitions of war.

Of course this vast amount of cotton could only have been procured in one of three ways—by seizure, by purchase, or by donation.

Certainly no one, at the first inception of the Confederacy, would have ventured to propose to seize upon the crop then in the hands of the planters, and which furnished their only means of subsistence.

Could it not, then, have been purchased?

At the commencement of the Government the Treasury had not funds to pay for the table on which the Secretary was writing, and the first purchases of the Government made abroad were made on the private draft of the Secretary. There was not to be found in the whole Confederacy a sheet of bank-note paper on which to print a note. Forecasting this need, the Secretary had ordered from England a consignment of note-paper and lithographical materials, the vessel containing which was captured on the high seas; and many of the friends of the late Col. Evans, of our city, will remember that he nearly lost his life in the attempt to bring across the lines a single parcel of note-paper. It is within the memory of the printers of these notes that months elapsed before bonds or notes could be engraved or printed; and these constituted our entire currency. How, then, was the cotton to be paid for?

And when the mechanical difficulties were overcome, the financial presented an equal barrier. The scheme for raising money, adopted by Congress, was to issue Confederate notes, funding the redundant notes in interest-bearing bonds; and all payments at the Treasury were made with these notes. The daily demands on the Treasury exceeded greatly the means of supply. Now, if instead of applying the notes to the daily payments required at the Treasury they had been used to purchase cotton, the Treasury would have found itself filled with cotton, without any money to meet the wants of the Government until that cotton could be shipped abroad and sold.

If, instead of payment in notes, the bonds of the Government had been used to purchase the cotton crop, those bonds would have been thrown in the market to meet the necessities of the planters, and their value as a means of funding the surplus currency would have been destroyed. It is obvious to any one acquainted with finance that this would have broken down the Confederate currency within the first year of its existence. Whereas the plan pursued sustained the credit of the Confederacy until broken down by calamities under which no credit could survive.

The only remaining mode in which the cotton could have been procured by the Government was by donation from the planters. So far was this donation from being possible, that the Treasury actually had to issue a circular in response to applications to the Government for aid to the planters in making loans to them, and not a bale of the crop of that year was contributed to the Government. An effort was made to get pledges of the next year's crop in exchange for bonds of the Government. To accomplish this it was deemed necessary to allow the planters to get their own price through their own factors, without allowing the Government to fix its price, and the whole amount thus pledged did not reach $50,000,000, or about two months' expenses of the Government, of which, perhaps, one-third was never received.

Every one conversant with the politics of the day knows that it was the current expectation that the blockade could not be continued for a year. The Confederate Congress were so informed when they adopted the international agreement as to privateers. The Government of the United States equally supposed that the war would be of short duration, as is apparent from President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops for ninety days. There could, therefore, be no motive to induce the Confederate Government to store up cotton as a basis of credit. When it became apparent that the blockade and the war would continue, the Government then made arrangements for using cotton as the basis of a loan; and the large foreign cotton loan negotiated in Europe by Messrs. Erlanger, furnished abundant resources to the government for its supplies from abroad. But even to the last its power over the crop was restricted by the large quantities held in private hands which could not be purchased at all. At no time that I am aware of was it in the power of the Government to get possession of the cotton crop, unless it had seized the same by force, and by the same force compelled payment in a depreciated currency, a high-handed course which could never receive the sanction of the statesmen who administered our Government. The only approximation to it was in the shape of a tax in kind, when the currency failed to command supplies, and which was made as just and equal as any other tax.

The truth is, that if Gen. Johnston's recollections of history were as vivid as his knowledge of military tactics is great, instead of censuring the financial administration of the Confederate Government, he would have discovered no instance on record where a war of such dimensions, in a constantly decreasing territory, has been sustained for four years by mere financial expedients, without the aid usually derived from taxes—for in the whole Confederate war but one general war tax was levied, and a great portion of that was never collected."

SUMNER AND HOAR.

A letter from Mr. James Redpath, which the Boston *Globe* publishes, contains the following remarkable statement: "At least, up to midnight, yesterday, or as far as I could ascertain, no one in Boston could authoritatively say that Judge Hoar is in favor of Charles Sumner's Civil Rights bill, although the insolent rabble in broadcloth who are insisting that he is the only man worthy to be the successor to the vacant chair, have industriously insinuated the belief that he was selected by the great Senator as the champion of his beloved measure. Less than ten days before Charles Sumner died, he stated that Judge Hoar was still opposed to his Civil Rights bill; and when asked on what grounds that gentleman based his opposition to it, he repeated the reasons that Judge Hoar gave for believing it to be unconstitutional, and his own replies thereto. There is at least one member of the Legislature who knows this fact. Has he reasons to believe that Judge Hoar is converted, or is still unconverted? Has he written to Judge Hoar about it? Did Judge Hoar refuse to reply, or did Judge Hoar dodge the direct question? The public have a living interest in these questions; and if their representatives evade their duties and conceal the truth, they must be called to account for it in public. The anti-slavery element of the Republican Party of Massachusetts cares nothing—or cares very little—about Hoar, or Dawes, or any other politicians; but it does care, very much indeed, to see Charles Sumner's last and crowning work enacted into national law. And they do not care to learn from a Senator's future vote, or a politician's present scheme, that when Charles Sumner, dying, asked Judge Hoar to take care of his Civil Rights bill, he was making his last and a saintly effort to secure a doubtful vote for the negro rather than bequeathing a sacred legacy to a trusted ally."

To this a correspondent of the *Globe* replies on Tuesday: "Now, I do not believe that Mr. Sumner ever said this or anything like it, simply because I know that Mr. Hoar is now and always has been in favor of the Civil Rights bill. Those who know him best will bear me out in this statement."

LOWENSTEIN INFORMED OF HIS FATE.

It has already been stated in THE TIMES that Gov. Dix has declined to interfere with the execution of the sentence pronounced on Emil Lowenstein. The Governor informed Sheriff Gallup, of Albany, on Monday, that he had carefully examined the testimony in the case, and had also heard arguments from counsel, and had finally come to the conclusion there was nothing to justify interference, and that the convicted man must be hanged on the day set by the court, Friday, April 10. The Governor requested that the prisoner be at once informed of his determination, and that he prepare for death, as there was no earthly power that could save him. Gov. Dix then stated to the Sheriff that the execution must be as private as possible. The law allowed to be present twelve jurymen, and such Deputy Sheriffs as were necessary for the performance of the sad work and no more; that Mr. Gallup must be guided by this and live up to the strict letter of the law, for he would remove any Sheriff who would violate this by allowing to any execution more than twelve or fifteen people at the outside. Sheriff Gallup quietly stated that he would do his duty, and retired. The Albany *Journal* says that when the Sheriff and his companion returned to the jail, Mrs. Lowenstein was waiting for admission to her husband's cell. The sad intelligence was communicated to her, and was received with expressions of grief and anguish. Col. Wands proceeded to the presence of Lowenstein, and informed him, but he seemed to heed it but little. He remarked that he cared only for his wife's sake. He will be executed in the corridor of the jail. No scaffold will be erected, weights being used instead of a drop.

OBITUARY.

HENRY B. HIRST.

On Monday afternoon, in Philadelphia, Henry B. Hirst, once well known as a poet of considerable promise, died at the age of sixty. He was born there, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843. The best of his poems was his "Endymion," which attracted the attention of literary circles at the time of its appearance. For many years before his death he had been in bad health.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

HE ADVISES THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE LAW—COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS' VIEWS—VALID GOVERNMENT CLAIMS AGAINST SANBORN FOR FIFTY PER CENT. IN CERTAIN CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning resumed the Sanborn inquiry. Secretary Richardson voluntarily appeared to make his statement and vindicate himself from all charges of improper action. He declared himself very strongly against the entire system of which the Sanborn contracts were a type. He thought that such a system inevitably brought odium upon the Government, and that the small revenue yielded did not compensate for the public injury. He favored the immediate, unconditional, and absolute repeal of the Sanborn Contract law, and stated that the day Congress should pass a repealing act he would cancel the contract with Sanborn. He was certain that Sanborn could have no claim whatever against the Government should his contracts be canceled. Mr. Richardson declared that he had no personal knowledge whatever, either of the inception of the Sanborn contracts or of the manner in which they were executed. The details concerning them were entirely managed by subordinates. The duties of his station are so great that the Secretary cannot find time to read the papers which are brought to him for official signature, and he is obliged to rely upon the judgment of trusted assistants. This has been the system of business in the Treasury Department from the foundation of the Government. Some conception of the magnitude of the official duties of the Secretary may be formed from the fact that he is required to sign each day about a thousand documents, very few of which he can examine. It happened that the Sanborn contracts were executed before he entered upon the duties of the office of Secretary, and the management of them has since continued according to the ordinary routine of the business of the department. The special letters printed in the correspondence and the general orders concerning which so much comment has been made, were never called to the attention of the Secretary until after they were published during this investigation. Mr. Richardson had little knowledge of their contracts. He stated that he never spoke with any person upon the subject, so far as he could recollect, until this investigation began. He could not recall the conversation to which Simmons referred.

Commissioner Douglass was then called. His testimony went to show that the moneys collected by Sanborn could have been collected by the general revenue officers, and, in fact, were constantly in process of collection. He showed that the amounts collected from the same sources, of repealed taxes, already amounted to $6,000,000. The abolition of the moieties to informers in the internal revenue service had somewhat interfered with that class of collection. Mr. Douglass had seen Sanborn but twice; once, two years ago, when Gen. Butler introduced him, and more recently in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. When asked why he did not direct the internal revenue officers not to act as the assistants of Sanburn, Mr. Douglass replied that it was not incumbent on him to interfere with his superior officers, and that "authority worked stronger down than up." He said that much of the information concerning the railroads was of record in internal revenue offices. He made the curious statement that the Government has a cause of action against Sanborn for fifty per cent. in all cases where the information was derived from Government officers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Committee on Ways and Means resumed this morning the Sanborn investigation. Mr. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, was first examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from him, except the expression of a most positive opinion that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given should be absolutely and unconditionally repealed. He said he had never given any special consideration to the law itself or to the contracts which had been given out under it, but he believed that all laws of that character were impolitic. He had never been consulted by his predecessor, Mr. Boutwell, in reference to the law, or to the contracts, but he was aware that Mr. Boutwell had always had the same aversion to the law as he himself had. He had never spoken with Sanborn about his contracts, and had never been approached by any other person in Sanborn's behalf. He knew absolutely nothing of the details of the matter. Any papers or documents which he had signed he had signed in the ordinary routine of business, without giving them special attention. He had no recollection of his interview with Simmons in Boston in which Simmons said he had been instructed to aid Sanborn, but he did not question the correctness of Simmons' statement in that connection. He was examined at some length by members of the committee, but could give little further enlightenment on the Sanborn matter than is embraced in the foregoing synopsis. So little did he appear to know of the matter that one of the members of the committee (Mr. Beck) remarked in the subsequent proceedings that he had not pressed the Secretary further because he was ashamed of the ignorance which the Secretary manifested.

Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was next examined by the committee. He stated that he had never been consulted by the Secretary or the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the land, or the contracts given under it, and knew nothing of the latter, unless as they came incidentally to his knowledge in the course of the proceedings. He stated that the delinquent income taxes and the legacy and successive taxes, and the taxes on railroad dividends, &c., which are embraced in the Sanborn contracts, were all being collected through the regular offices of the Internal Revenue Bureau, where these contracts were made, and when the instructions were issued by Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney at New-York, and to the Supervisors and Collectors of internal revenue, directing the latter not to receive payment in the cases embraced within those contracts. Those instructions had not been issued through him, nor had they ever been communicated to him, unless as he learned about them casually. He had then, on the 1st of October, 1873, written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to these instructions. That letter was referred by the Secretary to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and had never been answered by the latter. The Solicitor had told him subsequently that the letter had got into some pigeon-hole, or been mislaid, or been referred to some subordinate, so that he (the Solicitor) had not attended to it, and had not answered it, and that he did not know how to answer it.

Mr. Douglas also stated that according to his view of the law no suits could be brought for recovery of internal revenue taxes except by his authority. He did not consider that the Solicitor of the Treasury had any right to instruct Mr. Bliss to bring suits as he had done in regard to matters under the Sanborn contract. He (Mr. Douglas) had never given such authority, and had no knowledge of suits having been commenced until the investigation had developed the fact. He was very positive in the belief that there was no difficulty in having all these derelect taxes collected in the regular course of business, and as to ascertaining the unpaid legacy and succession taxes he exhibited to the committee a book in which assessors were required to keep records of all estates of deceased persons that were liable to taxation. He knew nothing personally of John D. Coughlin, who had been assistant assessor of the County of New-York, but if that official had done his duty faithfully, and kept such a book correctly, all the information in regard to unpaid legacy and succession taxes was in his hands, and in the hands of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and there was no difficulty about it. He did not believe in the policy of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given out. It gave a monopoly to three persons, and thus intensified the meanness of the informer and spy system. He had never been consulted about or asked to recommend the passage of such a law, although he had been under the impression that he had been called upon by Mr. Sanborn, and that Gen. Butler had recommended him. Still, since having seen Mr. Sanborn lately, he did not appear to be the same person whom he had in his mind. Mr. Douglas was very frank and explicit in his statement, and appeared to have made a very favorable impression on the committee.

Frank M. Green, one of Sanborn's agents, who operated among the Western railroad companies, was recalled by Mr. Foster, who read a letter from J. M. King, Acting Collector of the Indianapolis District, stating that Green had represented himself [illegible] as a special agent of the Treasury Department, and had denied all knowledge of the Sanborn contracts. This Green again positively denied.

L. Y. Mitchell was called to prove that Green had had at one time stated that his letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was obtained by the influence of Gen. Butler, but he could not remember any such statement.

The investigation is to be resumed to-morrow.

THE TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.

THE INDICTMENT NOT SUSTAINED—DECISION OF THE COURT—THE DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED.

The United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, was crowded at noon yesterday by a number of interested spectators, who were there to listen to the continuation of the trial of Messrs. Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, charged with having conspired to defraud the United States Government of large sums of money in the collection of legacy and succession taxes, &c. On the previous evening, Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for the defendants, contended that the indictment was defective, inasmuch as there was a variance between the contract in the indictment and that offered in evidence, and on that point the Judge reserved decision until yesterday. At 12:10 o'clock P. M. Judge Benedict entered court, and the jury having answered to their names, the Judge at once proceeded to read the following decision on the point raised by the defense:

"The objection made by the defense to the introduction in evidence of what has been designated as the Sanborn contract, was urged upon the ground, among others, that the indictment states the contract different from that offered in evidence by the Government. This objection was taken advantage of to present to the court at this early stage of the trial a question, apparently the test question of this case, and which has been so treated by both sides. I remark that it is not to be supposed that it was intended by this indictment to charge the defendants with a conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining, in a lawful manner from the Treasury of the United States, sums of money due and payable by virtue of a lawful contract. The only theory of the prosecution, therefore, which can be gathered from the language of the indictment, is that notwithstanding the contract made with Sanborn in respect to certain taxes, it was still the duty of the regular revenue officers to collect those taxes, and that the contract gave Sanborn no right to any portion of such taxes as should be collected by the revenue officers without his assistance in such collection. The charge intended to be stated, therefore, is that after the execution of the contract a corrupt agreement was made between Sanborn and the revenue officers named, that those officers should not do their duty in collecting those taxes, but should receive them as agents of Sanborn, and hand the money over to him, in order that he might transmit it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby be enabled to claim and receive under color of his contract money to which he was not entitled, and the United States thereby defrauded thereof. The contract is referred to in the indictment as one of the means used to accomplish the conspiracy charged, but there is no averment that the contract was an illegal one, nor is the crime charged that of obtaining the contract by false and fraudulent representations. The contract is conceded to be a valid contract, and to have been in existence and effect at the time of the alleged conspiracy, but it is described in the indictment as a contract whereby Sanborn became entitled to fifty per cent. of such taxes only as should be discovered, collected, and recovered by him, Sanborn, and which he should assist the officers in recovering. The contract under consideration, with its attendant documents, are offered in evidence in support of this averment. Being thus called upon to determine the legal effect of the contract made with Sanborn, I have examined its provisions. The conclusion that the contract which Sanborn obtained does not limit his right to a portion of such of the taxes therein named as might by means of his aid, thereafter rendered, be recovered, but that upon the execution of this contract Sanborn acquired the right to receive upon the collection of the taxes included in his contract the stipulated portion of such taxes, however and by whomsoever collected. The contract was claimed by Sanborn, and awarded by the Secretary, upon the ground that Sanborn had already discovered the indebtedness to the United States of the parties named, and that these taxes were being withheld. It in express terms confers upon Sanborn the right to collect the taxes due from parties designated by name, and it then expressly declares that whenever any money shall be collected for the persons named, either by legal proceedings conducted by the proper United States Attorney, or by settlement, as compromise of said claims, there shall be paid to Sanborn out of such money, as fast as collected, fifty per cent. of the amount, which is nowhere in the contract described as compensation for services to be rendered in the collecting of the indebtedness, which was taken to have been discovered by him. Such a contract does not support the averment in the indictment; and with such a contract conceded, I am of the opinion that this prosecution must fail. The theory upon which the indictment is framed depends upon a misconception of the scope and effect of this contract, and the error seems fatal to the charges in this indictment. Such being my opinion upon what is conceded to be a decisive point in the case, I do not consider the other points of the objection."

District Attorney Tenney said it was due to himself and to his office to call attention to a circular which was published in the New-York *Herald*, soliciting subscriptions toward the prosecution of this case. He denied all knowledge of the circular; he did not deem any assistance necessary, as he thought he had a good case, and notwithstanding the decision of the court, he still thought so.

Mr. Tracy said it seemed to him from the beginning that the prosecution was founded on the most marvelous misunderstanding of the contract. He never had any doubt of the result of the case when submitted to a judicial test. Sanborn, he said, was never guilty of fraudulent practices. The Secretary of the Treasury was informed of all transactions, and no deception was ever practiced upon him by Sanborn or the revenue officers. He requested the court to direct the jury to acquit the prisoners.

The Assistant District Attorney seemed to disagree with the ruling of the court, but the Judge directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" upon the indictment, which was accordingly done, and defendants were discharged.

A. & W. SPRAGUE & CO.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY COMMENCED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—Proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were instituted to-day by the National Bank of Commerce, and citations were issued, but are not yet served upon the defendants. The announcement of this proceeding this morning caused intense excitement among business men all day, and extraordinary efforts were made to induce a suspension or discontinuance of the proceedings. A call for a meeting of the stockholders of the bank to request the Directors to suspend action has been signed by the representatives of 12,000 shares, all who could be reached to-day. It is understood to-night, however, that the pressure has been unavailing, and no agreement to stop proceedings has been secured. The trust mortgage will have been in force four months to-morrow.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE TRUSTEE.

The Providence *Journal* of Tuesday says: "During Mr. Chafee's four months' service as Trustee under the mortgage, he has put again into profitable activity the idle wheels of business, giving renewed employment to 12,000 people, preserving the property from depreciation, introducing economy into the various departments of the vast concern, and, it is believed, gradually getting the business upon a basis that would give good promise of ultimate liquidation of the entire indebtedness of the house. Mr. Chafee has evidently devoted himself to the work with great zeal and energy, and with an eye to the earliest possible settlement of the immense and complicated estate consistent with the best interests of all the creditors, whose representative and servant he is. To interrupt his operations now by proceedings in bankruptcy, involves no slight responsibility. The mills and print-works must stop, whole communities of work people must be discharged, and the complicated affairs of the house must become the subject of litigation that may outlast the generation."

STATEMENT OF MR. CHAFEE.

The *Journal* also publishes the following report, addressed by Mr. Chafee to the creditors of the company:

When I accepted, on the 1st day of December, 1873, the position of Trustee, under the Sprague deed of mortgage, I entered upon the discharge of my duties with a firm resolution to administer my trust faithfully for the interest of creditors, and with a determination to be governed by the preferences of the mortgagors as to my policy only in so far as their wishes were in accord with as prompt a settlement of the claims of creditors as was practicable. I am able to say, that in all respects the pledges made by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and A. & W. Sprague to the general meeting of their creditors, that their property and their best energies should be devoted to the payment of their creditors, have, up to this time, been entirely fulfilled, and I have been seconded by them in every particular. The record of my administration may be thus briefly stated: Two hundred and twelve creditors, including several of our city and country banks, representing in the aggregate nearly $4,000,000 of indebtedness, have accepted the notes secured by the trust mortgage in exchange for their claims, and a large number of creditors, including banks and savings institutions, in addition, have signified their intention to exchange their paper immediately after the 1st of April. The business of the mills and print-works has been conducted thus far with a reduction of expenses equivalent to a saving of $350,000 per annum. The profits from the business from the 1st day of December to this date assure me that I could pay to-day, if it were due, the interest on the mortgage notes which will become due on the 1st day of July next. I have arrangements in contemplation and in progress for the disposition of a large amount of valuable property not required for the manufacturing business, which I confidently believe will enable me to pay a dividend to creditors on the 1st of July next. I have been able to obtain my supplies for the mills and print works upon terms as favorable as any other purchaser in the market, and I am encouraged to believe that I have the confidence of the community generally in my firmness and integrity. I have made the foregoing statement for the reason that I have been officially informed by the President of the National Bank of Commerce in this city, that that institution will file a petition in bankruptcy this morning against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. I wish the responsibility for this act to rest where it properly belongs. More than 12,000 persons, including men, women, and children, are in the employ of the company, and are dependent upon the mills and print works for their daily bread. Upward of 15,000 people derive their entire or chief support from the industries connected with the business. Upon the filing of the petition I must close the various works and turn these people out of employment. The immediate loss which this will entail upon creditors will amount to at least a quarter of a million of dollars, and the calamitous consequences which will ensue to the operatives every mind can picture for itself. I will not yield to this necessity until I have declared my firm conviction that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company would, in the absence of proceedings against it in bankruptcy, be able to pay and discharge in full within a reasonable time every dollar of its obligations.

Z. CHAFEE, Trustee.

MARCH 31.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

THE SITUATION AT SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 31.—The excitement over the machinists' strike has calmed down, somewhat, since last night, and it is expected that by to-morrow the dispute will be definitely adjusted. This morning the paymaster finished paying the men. In the afternoon, the 1,300 men, who have all been discharged from the service of the company, formed in procession, and headed by a brass band, paraded through the town. After passing over an extended route, the processionists halted in front of Skinner's Hall. Addresses were made by Nolan and Lee, who have been prominent leaders in the strike. It was resolved that if the company wished to employ them again it be in a body. When the meeting had ended the malcontents were addressed by Vice President Clarke, who stated that he hoped the trouble had been removed, and that the company was willing to re-employ some of the men if they were willing to abide by rules and regulations as previously promulgated. The strikers listened to the gentleman with apparent indifference. Notices are posted about the town advertising for hands. Vice President Wright and Clarke state that if the men do not go to work to-morrow morning the shops will be closed. Should this occur the larger proportion of the strikers, who are residents here, would have to remove elsewhere, and the town would be ruined. There is a strong feeling against Howard Fry, master mechanic, who has rendered himself very offensive to the men by his actions during the stand-out, and a movement is on foot to remove him from the position. A meeting having this object in view was held by the strikers this evening. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting an order to go home. The men of the First Regiment, who are mostly leading business men in Philadelphia, are especially anxious to get away, as their business needs their attention.

GOV. HARTRANFT ON THE ERIE TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Gov. Hartranft arrived in town to-night, and will remain until to-morrow. In conversation to-night he stated he had heard nothing further relative to the trouble at Susquehanna Depot. There are at that point about 800 troops, including the First Regiment, of this city. Gen. Osborne, in whom the Governor has great confidence, has entire control of the military. He thinks that the Thirteenth Regiment will have to remain until the latter part of the week, although he is sorry they will have to stay so long, because of their hurried departure. He thinks there will be no further trouble as long as the military remain, but is not so sanguine as to the results after they leave. His presence in the city has no connection with the trouble at Susquehanna.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES.

A correspondent of the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* describes the origin and progress of the troubles between the employes and the company, as explained to him by the Chairman of the former:

"During the past Winter the mechanics were working on three-quarter time, and even at the small rate of wages they could earn, it frequently ran into the third month before they could get their pay, and then there was no fixed time for paying. On or about the 3d of February the men struck for a regular pay-day, and the matter was settled by the company stating that they would make the 15th of every month pay-day in future, and that they would give the men their February pay on the 15th of March. The men resumed work, and when the 15th of March came, notice was given through the officials that in consequence of certain embarrassments into which the company had fallen in New-York they could not pay before the 25th. The men accordingly yielded the ten days' grace, and when the 25th came a notice appeared on the bulletin board in the shops to the effect that the paymaster had commenced paying elsewhere, and that those along the line who were paid first on last month would be paid last this time, and *vice versa*. This notice was eagerly scanned, and its contents spread throughout the entire range of shops as rapidly as a wave of fire sweeps over the parching prairie, the men taking it as an insult. Accordingly, pursuant to a resolution adopted on the 16th, work was immediately suspended by the 1,100 men, bells were rung, a mammoth steam-whistle was blown, the officials forced from the shops, mill-band and lathe and wheel were thrown idle, and the entire works cleared and under complete control of the men in about twenty minutes. In addition to striking for a regular pay-day, the mechanics also demand regular apprenticeship in the shops instead of employing unskilled labor, as at present, to do the work of mechanics; they also want to be paid up to date, and receive at the rate of time-and-a-half for all overtime. The regular monthly pay of the employes in and around the machine shop averages $50,000. The population of Susquehanna Depot is about 8,000, nearly all of which is dependent on the earnings of the men employed in the Erie Railroad Company's machine-shops."

THE PANIC IN LONDON.

THE LONDON TIMES ACKNOWLEDGES THE EXISTENCE OF A FINATCIAL PANIC.

LONDON, April 1—6 A. M.—The *Times* acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New-York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influences of the Indian famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY TO SERRANO AT BILBAO.

MADRID, March 31.—Troops to the number of 15,000 are on the way to reinforce Marshal Serrano.

It is reported that the Carlist Gen. Ollo has been killed. The final attack on Abanto will be made on Tuesday or Wednesday.

OBITUARY.

ADELINE PICKERING.

Died, March 19, 1874, Adeline Pickering, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, widow of the late William Langdon Pickering. This estimable lady was a native of our county. She was the daughter of Hon. Abraham H. Schenck, of Matteawan, the proprietor and founder of the extensive manufacturing establishments on the Matteawan Creek so well known in business circles. Mr. Schenck held many important public stations, having represented our county in the State Legislature, and the State as one of its representatives in Congress, where he enjoyed much consideration and the intimacy of the leading public men of that day. Miss Schenck was married in early life to Wilco Peter Wilkens, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and son of Hendrick Wilkens, who was Governor of Surinam, Dutch Guiana. His father and grandfather had preceded him as Governors of that rich and important colony, and for generations had cultivated large plantations of sugar.

While traveling in this country for recreation and improvement, young Wilkens, having been entertained at Matteawan, formed the acquaintance of Miss Adeline, the daughter, to whom he was married at the family residence. Their marriage was blessed with two children—the first being a daughter, Annette, who married Henry W. Hicks, son of Samuel Hicks, one of the oldest merchants of New-York City. The second child was a son, who died in his early youth. Mr. Wilkens, on his marriage, took up his residence at Fishkill, on the Hudson, where, for several years, he contributed generously and largely to the elegant hospitalities of our favored region. After his death, about the year 1840, his widow married William Langdon Pickering, grandson of Timothy Pickering, a name so eminent in the early history of our nation. This marriage resulted in one child, a daughter, who married Mr. Fletcher, of Boston. It was at their residence at Brooklyn, Long Island, that the subject of this notice died. After several years of declining health, she finally died, suddenly, of heart disease.

Her remains were interred on Saturday last in the cemetery of the Schenck family, adjoining the old Dutch Church of our village, attended by a large concourse of all our old and respected families, wishing to render honor to her and her respected ancestors.—*From the Fishkill (Dutchess County) Standard, March 28, 1874.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Favorita," with Signor Campanini and Mme. Lucca, is to be given at the Academy of Music this evening. A performance of "Aïda" Friday, and the matinée recital of "Lohengrin," will bring the present season to a close.

CUBA.

POSSIBLE EVENTS—THE HAVANA LOTTERY—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 26, 1874.

If coming events cast their shadows before, we have Concha's future policy foreshadowed by the *Diario*, whose editor was the Intendente under the former Administration of this General; who has always been thoroughly well-informed, and who also acted on behalf of the Concha family and for their interests. To inaugurate Concha's coming with some éclat, the *Diario* does not attack or defend the policy plainly, but continues to publish lengthy editorials on the campaign, citing innumerable things which ought to have been done, and some which might be. It also gives a long list of what would happen if peace were restored in the island, and points out how quickly the effects of the six years' war would be obliterated, and how all rancor and party hatred would disappear as if by magic. Most people read these articles in a careless and superficial manner, taking them as the simple effusions of its editor, and only intended to fill up the first column of the paper with something not copied from the foreign press. But these articles are written with a grand object in view, and are inspired and indorsed by the leaders of the Spanish party. Their object is to accustom Spaniards and Cubans to the proposed plan of presenting a manifesto issued by prominent Hispano-Cubans, demanding an accommodation between the so-called loyalists and insurgents, to be inaugurated by a temporary cessation of hostilities on both sides, and to be followed by a formal treaty of peace. The basis of such a treaty is to be as follows: First—The island shall remain united to the crown of Spain, and for two years at least after the truce be governed by a military Captain General from Spain. Second—That the slavery question shall not be interfered with except by consent of the slave-owners, and the emancipation of slaves shall be gradual, and subject to such circumstances as the condition of agriculture may require. Third—All parties shall pledge themselves not to interfere with slavery, and the present owners of slaves shall be indemnified for their property whenever emancipation takes place, this indemnity to be paid out of the Treasury of the island, and to be raised by general taxation. Fourth—The Island of Cuba shall pay the salaries of all employes, soldiers and sailors, who may be serving in Cuba, and th eSpanish Government reserves the right of appointment of all employes excepting those belonging to the municipalities; in cases where the island might appoint such employes, the right of confirmation is reserved. Fifth—An effective and active army of 20,000 men and a navy with 250 guns shall be maintained by Spain in the Island of Cuba. Sixth—A general pardon shall be granted for all political offenses, captives being released, and no persons now connected with the revolutionary cause being prosecuted, irrespective of the positions they hold; this amnesty, however, excluding such men as may refuse to lay down their arms, or continue to work abroad in favor of the secession movement ninety days after this treaty has gone into force. Seventh—All embargoed properties shall be restored to their original owners in the condition they are now in, and that no claims for damages shall be presented or be of any value before the Government or the courts. Eighth—All runaway slaves, now serving with the insurgent forces or hidden in the mountains, shall return to their original owners, but receive no punishment; in case they refuse to do so, the Government is to indemnify the owners, taking charge of such slaves as wards and retaining them in its employment until, at a salary regulated by a Junta, they shall have earned sufficient to pay one-half of the indemnity to the owners and receive documents which will give them the same status as free people of color; they shall, however, be obliged to work or else be treated as vagrants. Ninth—All deserters from the Spanish army are to receive a full and unconditional pardon from the Government, but shall be compelled to serve in the army for whatever time may have been wanting to complete their term of service on the day of their desertion, the Captain General to recommend to the General Government that the latter clause be avoided. Tenth—All officers who deserted shall never be entitled to employment, either civil or military, within the realms of Spain, and they shall be liable to punishment by the civil courts if, in addition to the crime of desertion, they have been guilty of an appropriation of public funds intrusted to their charge. Eleventh—Cuba shall be represented in the Cortes of Spain, the members to be elected by the people. Other articles are to be added, but the above are the only ones drawn up until now, and translated from a manuscript copy shown me by a responsible party. The drift of the *Diario's* articles appears to be in accord with a thorough peace policy, as far as consistent with an honorable conclusion of the war for Spain and the Spaniards.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

The vendors of Havana lottery-tickets are in luck, as the price of the tickets has been reduced over 100 per cent., and has no longer a fixed value. The buyers, however, are not so lucky, as the premiums have decreased in proportion. A ticket formerly cost $20 in Spanish gold, equal to $18 75 in American coin, and now such a ticket costs only $8 70 in Spanish or $8 15 in American gold, and is steadily declining. The prizes announced are not paid in gold, as formerly, but in a depreciated paper currency, which does not even pass current in the whole of the island, and the main premium of $100,000, although advertised, does not exist, as the holder thereof would receive less than one-half of that sum, or, say $43,478 in Spanish or $40,761 in American gold. If paper continues to decline at the same rate, a deduction of ten per cent. weekly will have to be made from the cost of the tickets and premiums, and a petition will be handed in to the Intendente demanding that a fixed value be established, as otherwise the already-impaired fame of the Havana lottery would disappear altogether, and thus deprive the State of an immense revenue. As most Havana tickets are sold in the United States, it would be well for the buyers of tickets not to allow themselves to be cheated by rascally venders, who pretend that the tickets still cost $20 in good money, and sell accordingly.

WAR NEWS.

The press is almost silent about war news, but private letters are received by the hundred by persons belonging to all political factions, and all tell the same story. In the Eastern Department only skirmishes of slight importance occur, as the bulk of the insurgents operate near Puerto Principe, with two flank armies, one near Holguin and the other near Manzanillo. Gen. Portillo has proven a complete failure as a military man, and, to say the least, has wofully disappointed the hopes centred on him by the Spaniards, and has not yet performed any deeds of great prowess, except by arresting and incarcerating suspected revolutionary sympathizers and Spaniards supplying the insurgents with what the latter may need. A very ambiguous paragraph in the *Voz de Cuba* of this morning gives an account of an engagement at Guasimocha, near Puerto Principe, where the Spaniards were commanded by Brig. Gen. Armiñan, and the insurgents by Gen. Maximo Gomez. Armiñan undoubtedly lost the battle, as a brigade of two battalions, commanded by Brigadier Bascones, left Puerto Principe to succor him, and to join the Spanish forces Bascones had to sustain two engagements. The results of this engagement are not known yet in Havana, although a street rumor gives the Spanish loss at over 400 between killed and wounded. There is no doubt whatever that very important engagements will be fought between now and Winter, and that military success on either side will put an end to the revolution within the next six months. At least, this is the opinion of most people conversant with the strength and probable movements of both armies. In the Cinco Villas the insurgent bands have greatly increased in force, and they burn plantations with almost utter impunity, their last exploit having been the destruction of the Maria plantation at Taguayabou, near Remedios. Several plantations near Cienfuegos have also been set on fire, and on the Eastman plantation, the proprietor, (Mr. Eastman, a Cuban,) his son, and three other men, were killed by insurgents. It is asserted, however, that the insurgents had nothing to do with this act, but that the negroes of the place had committed the murder, in revenge for the extreme cruelty with which they had been treated by the Eastmans. No doubt many crimes ascribed to the insurgents, could be traced to the same perpetrators. Several convoys have lately reached Bayamo, where Gen. Menduina just manages to hold his own. These convoys were not sufficiently large to supply the place for any length of time, and, at last accounts, the people had again been put on three-quarter rations, with every probability of being reduced to half rations within a week. The insurgent bands roaming about Sagua keep the gendarmes in continual movement and the volunteers on the alert, but they are not strong enough to commit any depredations beyond carrying off horses, cattle, and small articles of property.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A number of young foreigners have lately fallen victims to the yellow fever, which on the third or fourth day generally turns to typhus. Among the latest deaths is that of a young German lady from Hamburg, who came here, a few weeks ago, to be married. Mrs. Nieves Costa, wife of Mr. Juan Costa, of the Dominica, and principal owner of the Isle of Pines, died on Sunday last.... Salvini continues to perform to medium houses, and will return to New-York, instead of going to Mexico. Mme. Ristori has taken the Teatro Principal, in Mexico, for next September, and expects to act in Havana next February. Salvini ceases performing after to-night, and will begin anew after Holy Week. The enthusiasm with which he is nightly greeted continues unabated, but the audiences are not as large as they ought to be.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The elections for town officers in the several towns of Westchester County took place yesterday, and, as far as ascertained, passed off quietly. The result could not be learned last evening in time to transmit by telegraph, in consequence of the early closing of the local offices.

In the town of Bedford, the contest for the Supervisorship was between Moses W. Fish, the present Republican incumbent, and Joel Marble. The former is reported to be elected, with the rest of the Republican ticket, as follows: Moses W. Fish, Supervisor; J. C. Adams, Town Clerk; D. M. Miller, Collector; Myron B. Silkman, Justice of the Peace; S. H. Miller, Highway Commissioner; Weeden Fowler and S. H. Miller, Assessors; William A. Miller and Zeno Hoyt, Overseers of the Poor.

In the town of Cortlandt, the candidates for Supervisor were Coffin S. Brown, Democrat, the present incumbent, and Geo. W. Robertson, Republican. The contest is believed to have resulted in favor of Mr. Brown.

In East Chester, the contest between William H. Pemberton, the present Democratic incumbent Supervisor, and Dr. J. E. Nordquist, the candidate of the Republicans and temperance advocates, was reported to be very close.

In Greenburg the present Democratic incumbent Supervisor is probably re-elected.

In the town of Harrison the contest was between Mr. Daniel Gray, Democrat, nominated by a Union caucus, and Mr. Edward Willetts, Democrat, who has represented the town many years, running on the present occasion as an independent candidate. Result not learned.

In the town of Mamaroneck Mr. Charles H. Birney, the present Republican Supervisor, had no opposition.

In the town of Mount Pleasant the candidates were Amos R. Clark, Democratic incumbent, and James Bird, Republican. The town has been represented for many years by a Democrat, and the re-election of Mr. Clark is very probable.

In the Town of New-Castle, Mr. Francis M. Carpenter, the present Liberal Republican Supervisor of the town, was re-elected without opposition, being nominated by the Republicans, Democrats, and Temperance organizations.

In the Town of New-Rochelle, George W. Davids, Democrat, who has represented the town in the Board of Supervisors for several years, was re-elected yesterday without opposition.

In North Castle, Mr. James Hopkins, Republican, is expected to be re-elected Supervisor.

In the Town of North Salem, Odle Close, Republican incumbent, is reported to be elected without opposition.

In the town of Ossining the candidates were Jas. Hoag, the Democratic incumbent, and Lawrence Bostwick, Republican. Result not learned.

In the town of Pelham the contest was between James Hyatt, Democratic incumbent, and a Mr. Barrell, also a Democrat. Result believed in favor of the latter.

In the town of Rye the candidates were George W. Wesley, Republican incumbent, and Col. Johnson, Democrat. Probable result not learned.

In the town of Scarsdale, Francis Secor, Democrat, who has represented the town for many years, was re-elected Supervisor without opposition, and E. Seaman, Town Clerk; Robert Archer, Justice of the Peace; Charles Carpenter, Assessor; Isaac Lefingy and Peter M. Dobbs, Town Auditors.

In the town of Somers, the contest was between Jesse G. Carpenter, Republican, and indorsed by Democrats, and Stephen Brown, Jr., Liberal Republican, incumbent of the board, who ran as an independent candidate. Result not learned.

In the town of West Chester, the candidates were Hugh Lunny, the present Democratic incumbent, and F. G. Havemeyer, the tax-payers' nominee. The former is probably re-elected.

In White Plains, the contest was between Edmund G. Sutherland, Democratic incumbent, and Elisha Horton, Jr., Republican, indorsed by a portion of the Democrats.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "FRATERNALS'" SOCIETY.

A large and sympathetic audience assembled at Steinway Hall to hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher repeat his popular lecture on "The Wastes and Burdens of Society," which was last delivered in this City in the Galaxy Course at the Church of the Disciples. On the platform was quite a number of prominent gentlemen, among them Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers; Algernon S. Sullivan, Douglas Taylor, and Judge Noah Davis. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Sullivan, who said that those who notice the placards at the street corners, may, within the last few days, have observed one having no reference to this occasion, saving that on it were a few lines from one of the most pathetic of poems, and which were in full harmony with the spirit of this assemblage. It concluded with the words

"Oh! it was pitiful,
In a whole city full
Home she had none."

It seemed as if the picture-poem could no further go; it sketched a woman without friends, alone, homeless, banished, yet in a great city. She was in need of aid, of words of hope, of comfort, and it was in that spirit that the "Fraternals" of the Church of the Strangers had determined, not quite a year ago, that they would establish a dormitory home, in which night lodgings would be supplied to the friendless women who might apply for such aid. Since that time they had furnished lodgings to 1,200 poor women, and seeing the success of the plan the ladies of Sorosis had lately determined to add a supper and breakfast for each lodger. All concurred that thus far the institution had proved a worthy, economical, and practical plan of Christian benevolence. Their funds had been chiefly derived from lectures and such entertainments, and this of to-night, which was the tenth of the course, would also be the last of the series for this season, an entertainment which the sisters owed to the powerful hand and liberal heart of him whom it was his pleasure now to introduce. Mr. Beecher in rising was generously applauded, and in opening his remarks, said that all nations were somewhat addicted to the habit of criticising the natural conceits of others. We had conceits and faults of our own, and he proposed to speak of some of these conceits and faults to-night. Among the most grievous faults of society were those of waste and burden, waste of the powers and faculties which society possesses, and the burdens which were imposed on society by the weak and misdirected energies of some of its members. In proceeding with his discourse, he classified these into three divisions, the waste and burden of sickness and weakness; the waste of ignorance and the waste of lying. None of these were considered exactly in their literal, but rather in their abstract senses, and all were copiously illustrated with rough and ready metaphor, intermingled with fine touches of pathos, eloquence, and, at times, of humor. The audience seemed heartily pleased with the entertainment, and frequently applauded the lecturer when he made some of his strong points in his own peculiarly vigorous style.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDITION AS REPORTED UP TO FEB. 27, 1874.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of New-York, at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of February, 1874:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$202,058,582 87
Overdrafts	383,175 15
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,833,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	5,143,850 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	5,256,788 27
Due from national banks	10,194,087 33
Due from State banks and bankers	1,901,120 44
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,504,600 01
Current expenses	1,134,561 82
Premiums paid	1,647,482 79
Checks and other cash items	1,546,693 65
Exchanges for Clearing-house	46,387,021 88
Bills of other national banks	4,204,830 00
Bills of State banks	2,340 00
Fractional currency	271,970 78
Specie	24,686,640 09
Legal-tender notes	26,646,542 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	23,875,000 00
Total	$398,328,207 08
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$69,235,000 00
Surplus fund	21,937,705 10
Undivided profits	11,462,268 30
National bank notes outstanding	27,085,342 00
State bank notes outstanding	122,835 00
Dividends unpaid	177,653 08
Individual deposits	163,184,295 41
United States deposits	423,716 50
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	40,057 98
Due to national banks	78,834,937 88
Due to State banks and bankers	25,824,395 83
Notes and bills rediscounted	....
Bills payable	....
Total	$398,328,207 08

Number of banks, 48.

A CLERGYMAN ON TRIAL.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. DR. KENDRICK, OF THE GRAND STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

An investigation of the charges preferred against Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the school-room attached to the Church. Rev. J. J. Smith, President of the conference, directed the proceedings before the Trial Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Cowen, Rev. H. S. Hall, and Rev. P. Weaver. Rev. Mark Staples acted as prosecuting officer, assisted by Mr. G. W. Dyckman; and for the accused, Rev. J. H. Robinson appeared in the capacity of counsel. At the opening of the trial some time was consumed in deciding whether the witnesses to be heard should be sworn or not. The presiding officer settled the dispute by deciding that statements be heard not under oath, and the taking of evidence was at once proceeded with. Two sessions were held of four hours each, during which considerable testimony was adduced and still more useless arguments were indulged in by the respective counsel. Appended are the various charges and specifications in detail:

First charge—Gross immorality.

Specification—Intoxicated. First, on the evening of Jan. 10, 1874, at the church; second, on the evening of Feb. 13, 1874, at the church; third, on the evening of Feb. 15, 1874, at the church; also on other occasions and at divers other places.

Second charge—Conduct unbecoming a Christian minister.

Specification 1—Encouraging, personally presiding over, and directing an association for the indulgence in amusements inconsistent with the practices of a Christian life, viz.: dancing, including therein what are known as "round dances."

Specification 2—Attending a public ball, and then and there publicly approving and upholding such assemblages.

Specification 3—Publicly declaring from the pulpit of the Grand Street Church that the promiscuous dancing of men and women as indulged in at public balls is in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Bible.

Third charge—Maladministration.

Specification 1—Receiving persons into church membership who are ineligible.

Specification 2—Transacting official business without a quorum of the members of the official board.

To the above a formal plea was entered by the accused clergyman of "Not Guilty," and thereupon the trial commenced.

The first witness examined was Edwin E. Ensley. He said he had first noticed peculiar conduct on the part of Mr. Kendrick on the night of Jan. 10, 1874, at the church; this occurred at a choir rehearsal, and he was of the opinion that Mr. Kendrick was, without doubt, intoxicated.

Mr. E. H. Gildersleeve, chorister of the church, felt convinced that Mr. Kendrick was under the influence of liquor on Sunday night, Feb. 15.

Mrs. Sarah Brown said she became satisfied on the same occasion that Mr. Kendrick was either drunk or crazy. She heard Dr. Doyle, a member of the church, say on that evening that Mr. Kendrick "was intoxicated." On the following day, and likewise on the Wednesday following, Dr. Kendrick called on her, and after questioning her about the rumors afloat concerning him, told her she was not speaking the truth, and went out, slamming the door furiously after him.

With the evidence of this witness the proceedings were concluded for the afternoon, and the investigation was postponed until 7 o'clock at night.

At the evening session Mr. Alfred Ballou was the first witness called. He first noticed Mr. Kendrick under the influence of liquor as witness believed on the same night as Mr. Ensley, the first witness called at the afternoon session; they conversed together, and when that was over, Mr. Kendrick left, with his hat covering his eyes, and resting on the bridge of his nose; thought he acted strangely, and as if under the same influence as on the night of Feb. 13, at a concert in the church.

Dr. Doyle was again called, but did not appear, and a committee was sent to notify him that the investigation was going on.

Mr. Henry Tenney had seen Mr. Kendrick, as he believed, under the influence of liquor in May, 1873, on the public street.

The committee who had called upon Dr. Doyle here reported that he refused to attend.

After some further evidence had been taken, the investigation was adjourned until this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 1—1 A. M.—The storm centre has advanced to South-western Virginia. Rising barometer, falling temperature, north-easterly winds, and cloudy weather prevail over the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Eastern and Middle States, with rain and snow in the latter. North-easterly and north-westerly winds, high barometer, cold and partly cloudy weather over the North-west, the upper lakes, and the lower Missouri Valley. North-westerly to south-westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Southern States, with rain on the Gulf coast. The rivers have fallen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States high but falling barometer, north-easterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather, snow and rain.

For the lower lakes and the Ohio Valley, north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, partly clearing in the forenoon.

For the North-west and upper lakes and the Lower Missouri Valley north-westerly to south-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For the Southern States north-westerly and south-westerly winds, colder, cloudy weather and rain.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS OF THE COLLISION AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Coroner Parslow last night held an inquest at the Morgue, in Jersey City, over the remains of William Day and Charles Stockton, the victims of the collision of Saturday upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. William McGuire, conductor of train No. 329, testified that on his arrival at the signal-station near which the accident happened, McClellan, the operator, told him that the road was clear. He went ahead, and near the Point of Rocks saw the other train approaching. He jumped from the train and directed Stockton to do likewise, but he was transfixed with terror. The testimony of Smiley, the fireman of the same train, was similar to that of the conductor. Edward Headley, telegraph operator at the General Office at Jersey City Ferry, testified to having given McClellan strict instructions to reserve train No. 329 until train No. 941 had gone by. Benjamin F. Van Winkle corroborated Headley's testimony. Martin Whelan testified that after train No. 329 had passed the Signal Station McClellan ran after it calling to the conductor to stop, but his voice did not seem to be heard, and instantly afterward he heard the crash. The case was given to the jury at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they returned with the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to their death by a collision of engines Nos. 329 and 941, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Point of Rocks, in Jersey City, through the criminal negligence of J. N. McClellan, the telegraph operator at the Signal Station." McClellan refused to give any testimony at the inquest. He was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Positively and permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, until April 4, and every alternate two weeks.—*Advertisement.*

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember *Small* is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. *Medium* is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. *Large* is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Most Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—perfectly pure. Great care should be used in selecting genuine flavoring extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

COUNTERFEITERS BEWARE.—All genuine GUANACO UMBRELLAS have the name Guanaco on the inside cap, also on the ticket around the handle. Buyers, see this for yourselves. Trust no one.—*Advertisement.*

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, in addition to a large amount of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles, which will be found of special interest:

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELS.
DEATH IN THE THEATRE.
A GREAT FRENCH ACTRESS.
THE PARIS OCTROI.
PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.
THE THREE POST CARDS. A Story.
EARLY OR LATE PLOWING.
SEEDS AND SEEDING. By Alex. Hyde.
THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.
CLOVER AS A RENOVATOR.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full special reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, FARM PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE.
For sale at the leading wine merchants and grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For a First-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ELKINS—JOHNSTONE.—New-York, March 30, by Rev. H. B. Elkins, ALFRED C. ELKINS to ANNA B. JOHNSTONE, both of this City.

HENRY—McGAY.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1874, by Rev. David Inglis, LL. D., assisted by Rev. Messrs. David J. Patterson and Robert Armstrong, Rev. ANDREW HENRY, of Perth, Fulton County, N. Y., and Miss MARY J. McGAY, only daughter of Robert T. McGay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

POND—MOIR.—At Bloomington, Minn., on the 18th March, by Rev. Mr. A. S. Pond, AGNES POND, daughter of the officiating clergyman, and JOS. McELROY MOIR, late of New-York.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—On Tuesday, March 31, LUTHER S., Jr., youngest son of Luther S. and Mary Bowman, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 9 Van Nest place, Charles st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOSTON.—Monday, March 30, ANNA JANE, wife of William Boston, after a short illness.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 3, at 1:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BURTISS.—In Mamaroneck, Monday March 30, in the 27th year of her age, FANNY L., wife of Edward S. Burtiss, and eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Gambling.

The friends of the family are hereby invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of New-Haven train, leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M.

CAPE.—At South Norwalk, on Monday, March 30, EMMA J., third daughter of John J. Cape.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, at 9:30 o'clock, Thursday morning. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, Monday, March 30, in this City, OLIVER DAVISON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother, Darius Davison, No. 11 West 39th st., Thursday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

FRENCH.—In Baltimore, Md., on Sunday morning, March 29, HELEN D. FRENCH, widow of Dr. Robert French, U. S. A., in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 12:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thos. G. French, at East Orange, N. J., (Junction Station.)

HUBBS.—On Tuesday, March 31, of heart disease, Dr. WILLIAM N. HUBBS, aged 47 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 3d April, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 42 Willow st., Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

MATHER.—On Monday, March 30, CORNELIA HEYER, wife of Frederic G. Mather, and daughter of John N. Olcott, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 111 West 13th st., on Thursday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ODELL.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 30, 1874, BERTIE, only child of Gaylord A. and Nellie B. Odell, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 47 West 128th st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 12:05.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

PALMER.—On Tuesday, the 31st ult., of scarlet fever, Phœbe, youngest daughter of Walter C. Palmer, Jr., and Mary G. Palmer, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 20 East 127th st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Remains to be interred at Woodlawn.

PEARSALL.—On Thursday, March 26, 1874, at his residence, No. 101 East 71st st., of pneumonia, JOHN PEARSALL, aged 71 years, late of the firm of J. & T. Pearsall.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice on Thursday, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at the Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

QUACKINBUSH.—On Monday, March 30, JAMES QUACKINBUSH, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 343 West 18th st.

SANGER.—At Orange, N. J., Tuesday, March 31, of pneumonia, IRENE SANGER, daughter of the late Zedekiah Sanger.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Orange, Thursday, April 2, at 1 o'clock. A Morris and Essex train leaves Barclay street 11:20, returning at 2:30. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Station.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, March 31, 1874, at her late residence, No. 332 West 31st st., Mrs. NAOMI C., wife of Hanford Smith, in the 69th year of her age.

WATT.—March 29, JAMES S. WATT, infant son of James S. and Emelie Kissam Watt, aged 4 days.

The remains will be interred in the Evergreen Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
PARKERSBURG, West Va., March 27.

"OUR CITIZENS ARE MUCH PLEASED with the Bartlett 'Boulevard' Lamps, and will replace the old lamps with them as fast as they give out."
CHAS. S. DESPARD, President.

GREATEST OFFERINGS ON RECORD!—Good commercial note paper, $1 per ream; legal cap, $3 30; half note sheets, with handsome printed heading, $1 65 per ream; half letter sheets, printed, $2 70 ream; business cards, extra bristol, $2 60 thousand; fine white envelopes, $1 65 per 1,000; buff envelopes, $1 10; Everything in the line of paper and envelopes in proportion. Price-list, with printed specimens, sent free on receipt of stamp. Address THE EMPIRE CITY PAPER COMPANY, P. F. SMITH, Secretary, No. 51 Liberty st., New York.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMFORTable home, in one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable. For sale or to rent; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 31, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold three three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 19.5 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, commencing 80 feet west of Fourth avenue, one for $12,200 to E. Loewenfels, one for $13,150 to R. Rockefeller, and the last to John May for $13,050, all the purchasers being second mortgagees. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100.5, No. 160 East Sixty-first street, south side, 184 feet west of Third avenue, for $20,240 to Adolf Kaber, plaintiff in the legal action. The brown-stone-front house and lot No. 16 East Seventy-third street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, billed for sale by the same auctioneers, was knocked down for $35,000, but no transfer of title effected.

Dingee, Porter & Co., at a partition sale to close interests, disposed of the following realty: One three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 19.5 by 46, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 302 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, sout side, 100 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $12,500 to Chas. R. Harvey; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.6 by 50, with lot 100.11 feet deep, No. 356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, between First and Second avenues, sold for $12,300 to J. T. Marks; one three-story and basement brick house, 15 by 45, with lot 100.11 feet deep on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 110 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $7,700 to J. Dissoway; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 15.10 by 46, with lot 100.11 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 254.2 feet west of Third avenue, sold for $9,300 to same buyer, and three lots, each 22 by 100, on the Southern Boulevard, north-west corner of Lincoln avenue, (Twenty-third Ward,) sold in one parcel for $15,900 to the same buyer. All the purchasers were parties interested in mortgages on the property. Two houses and lots on One Hundred and Twentieth street, adjoining the one first disposed of, and one house and lot on One Hundred Thirty-sixth street were withdrawn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, sold one gore lot, 11.10 by 159.2 by 135 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of Third avenue, to John D. Cleary, for $3,000; and one gore lot, 83.3 by 107 by 77, on East Ninetieth street, 36.9 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $4,900, to same buyer. The foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West Nineteenth street, west of Fifth avenue, by the same firm, was announced as settled, and the public auction sale of the property No. 132 East Forty-fourth street, was adjourned for two weeks.

Wm. Kennelly adjourned indefinitely the legal sale of leasehold property on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, west of Eighth avenue. E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered for sale an extensive list of Jersey City real estate, but withdrew the same for want of adequate bids; and Hugh N. Camp also withdrew the leasehold property No. 9 Winthrop place, this City, as noticed for sale. No other business was transacted.

The auction noticed for Monday, by Dingee, Porter & Co., of lots on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, the sale to take place on the premises, was adjourned to April 7, the sale to be now made at the Exchange.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, the following auctions are announced: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front house, 20 by 45, with lot half the block in depth, No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, similar sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 22 by 50, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 14 East Twenty-eighth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 520 feet west of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Receiver's sale, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., of five lots, each 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick-front house, with lot 20 by 100.8, No. 169 East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 329.2 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 72, No. 12 Wall street, north side, between South and Front streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 123d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 19.5x100.11	$12,200
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 123d st., n. s., 118.10 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 19.5x100.11	13,150
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 123d st., n. s., 138.4 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 19.5x100.11	13,050
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 160 East 61st st., s. s., 184 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 19x100.5	20,240

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 302 East 120th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 19.5x100.11	$12,500
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 124th st., s. s., between 1st and 2d avs., lot 18.6x100.11	12,300
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 116th st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 15.10x100.11	9,300
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 15x100.11	7,700
3 lots, Southern Boulevard, n. w. corner Lincoln av., 23d Ward, each 22x100, sold in one parcel	15,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 gore lot, East 87th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 11.10x159.2x135x100.8	$3,000
1 gore lot, East 90th st., s. s., 36.9 ft. w. of Lexington av., 83.3x107x77	4,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 30.

Bayard st., n. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Mott st., 16.8x49.11	$9,500
Bayard st., No. 48, 34x50	250
Barclay st., s. s., No. 14, 25x100, 1-7 part	9,000
Columbia st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Broome st., 20x55	8,600
Forsyth st., e. s., No. 68, 75 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100	16,500
Hudson st., e. s., 111 ft. s. of Morton st., 22x80	18,500
Ludlow st., Nos. 81 and 83; Broome st., Nos. 244, 246, 259, and 261; Orchard st., Nos. 85 and 87	10,000
Rivington st., n. s., 25.1 ft. w. of Ridge st., 24.11 x69.11	28,000
8th st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x97.6	18,180
17th st., s. s., 174.7 ft. w. of 9th av., 25.2x92	6,000
25th st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9	13,250
29th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9	20,000
36th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th av., 29x98.9	1,000
49th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	20,000
50th st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x100.5, ½ part	6,750
56th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 18x100.5	26,000
57th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	48,000
98th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 27x193.9	300
132d st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11	16,000
New av., n. w. corner of 109th st., 100.11x99.6	23,000
Westchester av., s. s., 178 ft. e. of Retreat av., 50x181, Melrose	12,900
2d av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 53d st., 20x95	19,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 57th st., 100x78	142,500
3d av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 104th st., 25.11x80	28,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 22d st., 22.5x75	31,250
Plot bounded southerly by Helen st. 175.3 ft., thence easterly by Morrisania av. three courses 212x54x167, thence northerly by bent line five courses 25x132x158x86x65, Melrose	40,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

7th st., s. s., between Avenue A and 1st av., 25 x90.10, indefinite	$9,075
18th st., n. s., 669.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 21.6x 100.5	29,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st., No. 111, 3 years, per year	$1,800
15th st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3, 20 years, per year	325
17th st., No. 115 East, 3 years—1 year, $2,500; 2 years	2,700
23d st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue A, 60x98.9; Avenue A, e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 23d st., 74x75, 5 years, per year	1,500
2d av., between 126th and 127th sts., 200x about 500, 5 years—1 year, $2,500; 4 years, per year	2,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 929 MADISON AV.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50, lot 80; hard wood on three floors, and improving neighborhood; $40,000. Permits of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., close to and in plain view of Central Park. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic high-stoop brick house in 12th st., just west of 6th av.; lot 25x103.3; neighborhood unquestionable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 35 WEST 48TH ST.—THIS FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house for sale, (College lease;) inquire on premises.

$17,000.—FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 410 East 50th st.; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two lots south side 15th st., between Avenues B and C.
Five lots north side 46th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, east side Madison av., between 59th and 60th st.
Two lots east side Lexington av., between 64th and 65th sts.
Four-story brown-stone house, south side 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Three-story brick house, with store, east side Broadway Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 80th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south-west corner 80th st. and Lexington av.
Two four-story brown-stone houses, south-west corner 86th st. and 4th av.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 112th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Two lots, north side 122d st., between Avenue A and 1st av.
Three-story house, south side 128th st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 131st st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Apply to JOHN HAYES, No. 11 Pine st., or north-west corner 78th st. and 2d av.

NO. 20 EAST 45TH ST.—FOUR STORY, HIGH stoop, brown stone, finished in the most substantial manner, built for the owner and extra fitted up; this house must be sold, and can be bought at a figure which will pay the purchaser a large profit within five years, notwithstanding the croaking of the New-York *Herald*. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 31st st.; house 23x60 feet; will be sold with or without furniture, or rented, with the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE; first-class brown-stone, 18 rooms, superior-built tenement; rent, $3,215; finely located; lots above park. Address Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

POSITIVELY A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, 129th st., near 6th av. Boulevard. Only $14,500; terms very easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

MUST BE SOLD—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av., in perfect order. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON 86TH and 87th sts., near 2d av. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; easy walking distance from ferries; reasonable price; very easy terms; income only required; whole or part of furniture can be purchased if desired; possession soon, as death in family necessitates change. WM. CALLENDER, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND.—IMMEDIATE SALE OF ONE of the most beautiful situations on the south side of the island, containing about six acres highly-improved land, with excellent stabling and coach-house accommodation under one large roof.

It is situated at the corner of Richmond and Sea avs.; was formerly owned and built upon by J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., but owing to the house having been recently destroyed by fire the present owner desires to sell the property as it is, rather than undertake the trouble of rebuilding.

In the midst of a select neighborhood, and standing on elevated ground, with a charming view of the ocean, which cannot be intercepted, it is in every way suited for first-class residences, which could be built at moderate expense, since a large quantity of brick still remains on the premises. It is also well adapted for public park; price, $12,000; $4,000 cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. BULLOCKE, No. 191 Church st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion. A most desirable and valuable country seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 800 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and island scenery; 70 to 80 acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and beautiful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; lawns, avenues, and walks embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; contains twenty-five rooms, all modern improvements, walls frescoed, hot and cold water, elegant chandeliers, Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling-alleys; large barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, Summer-house; lake, and three streams abounding in fish running through the property. Everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on very favorable terms. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country-seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing; lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c.; protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at Hyde Park, two and a half hours from New-York, with 130 acres of choice land, mansion, and out-buildings; large river front, boat and bathing-house, fish right, &c. This place was the country residence of the late James Boorman, where comfort, luxury, and elegance are still to be found, and is now offered at about one-half its original price. Carriages, harness, live stock of all kinds, tools, utensils, furniture in mansion, cottages, lodge and contents of green and grape houses, are now offered for sale at a decided bargain, by direction of the executors. A full description may be had and photographs seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT MONTROSE STATION, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., sixteen trains each way daily.—For sale or to rent, a very attractive cottage with eight rooms and all modern conveniences of gas, water, bath-room, &c.; only five minutes' walk from station; no nuisances of any kind; neighborhood unexceptionable; fine lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,600 per annum. Can be seen by applying to Capt. CLARKE, whose residence will be pointed out by the station-master, or HENRY A. PAGE, No. 64 White st., City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WEST-chester County, N. Y., handsomely-furnished cottage, with outbuildings and three to four acres of ground, with good water front, an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. Also, several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ON THE SOUND.—FOR SALE—A SHORE PROPerty of unrivaled attractions, whether as a rural retreat for a man of wealth, a site for a first-class hotel, a model farm, or for a club of gentlemen to hold in common, as it contains a number of fine building sites. Distant three hours from the City. Fine stock, horses, house furniture, and farming apparatus complete. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 City Post Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and twelve acres of land, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the New-Haven Railroad, twenty miles from New-York, one mile from depot; house contains twenty rooms; handsomely located on high ground. Price $12,500; terms very easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OUT OF TOWN, FOR $30,000, A MAGnificently-furnished house on Broad st., Newark, N. J., within three minutes of depot; the house is a two-story French roof, with extension, sixteen rooms, gas, water, and all modern improvements; grounds 42x135. Call on THEODORE CURRAN, Nos. 8 and 9 College place, New-York.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF, 294 Broadway.

10,000 ACRES TENNESSEE LAND, AT 25c. per acre; 67,000 West Virginia, (one tract,) at $1; 10,000 Missouri, $2 to $20; 5,000 Arkansas, $2; 3,000 Iowa, $6 to $12; nice residence and grounds at Griffin, Ga. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, Agent, No. 19 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 3½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to F. WISSLER, No. 12 Broome st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, ON THE Sound, near Southport, Conn., for sale, consisting of forty acres, large house, barn, bowling-alley, graperies, &c.; splendid beach and bathing; extensive water view; $50,000; will divide if necessary. BELLAMY BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT, BEtween Fort Lee and Bull's Ferry, directly opposite Manhattanville; forty acres, with about 560 feet on the Hudson River and all the riparian rights secured. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT IN SCARSDALE, Westchester County, twenty-two acres of land; all high ground; beautiful and extended prospects; modern house, built by City mechanics; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes. For full particulars and photographs, call on ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., FORTY MINUTES from Chambers st., large and elegant residence, containing fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; coach-house, stable, chicken-yard, &c.; ground consists of fifteen City lots, beautifully laid out and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; within four minutes' walk from depot; price $19,500; terms easy. Address W. B., Box No. 978 Post Office, New-York.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AT A LOW PRICE. —For sale, three-story brick house No. 105 Washington st., Newark, N. J.; gas, water, &c.; lot 27x125 feet; has fruit, &c. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BALTIMORE CITY PROPERTY.—ONE OF the most valuable lots in heart of city for sale by E. G. SHEPPARD, agent, No. 19 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES.

Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JOHN ODELL, DECEASED.

THIRD AVENUE—Two-story store and dwelling, brick and frame house and lot, No. 797 3d av. Size 25.5x92.
THIRD AVENUE—Two-story store and dwelling, frame house and lot, No. 799 3d av. Size 25x92.
EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET—Three-story and basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 205 East 49th st. Size of house, 22x35; lot, 22x50.5.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

PARTITION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF HUGH McCAFFRY, DECEASED.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—Three-story, cellar, store, and dwelling brick house and lot, No. 206 East 38th st., with four-story brick house on rear. Size of house, 21x38; rear, 21x20; lot, 21x84.
EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—Three-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 210 East 38th st. Size of house, 18.3½x40; lot, 18.3½x100 and 101.6.
EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET—One-and-a-half-story brick and frame house and lot, No. 221 East 41st st. Size of house, 22x30; lot, 25x irregular.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

PEREMPTORY SALE ON VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON 4TH, 5TH, MADISON, AND 7TH AV., BOULEVARD AND 77TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.

FIFTH AVENUE—One lot, south-east corner of 5th av. and 77th st. Size, 27.2x100.
MADISON AVENUE—One lot, east side of Madison av., 78 feet 8 inches south of 75th st.
FOURTH AVENUE—One lot, south-west corner of 4th av. and 101st st.
FOURTH AVENUE—One lot, west side of 4th av., 50 feet north of 104th st.
SEVENTH AVENUE—Three lots, west side of 7th av., 25 feet 2¾ inches south of 111th st.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET—One lot, south side of 77th st., 100 feet east of 5th av.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to April 1, 1874, at the same time and place.—Dated March 25, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors, &c.

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL AND CHERRY STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following desirable property in the First and Fourth Wards, viz.:

WALL STREET—Three-story brick building and plot Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., south-west corner Pearl st., size 40.4 front on Wall st., 40.10 rear, by 6.8 and 4.4 deep.

CHERRY STREET—Premises No. 15 Cherry st., south side, near Dover st., size 25 feet front by 65.6 and 73 feet deep.

N. B.—The above property, which has been adjourned several times, WILL NOW BE POSITIVELY SOLD.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable improved property:

No. 35 MURRAY STREET, running through to No. 60 Church st., forming an L—Lot and superior five-story store, with basement and subcellar, corvering the entire lot.

No. 12 UNION SQUARE, between 14th and 15th sts.—Lot and good four-story brick building, with basement and cellar. For maps and particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st., or of Ira O. Miller, No. 160 Fulton st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON, & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2,

At 12 M.,

At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, two two-story frame houses, on lot No. 216 South 16th st., near 5th av., Brooklyn; front house 22x36; rear house and cellar 22x15; both in good order, and connected with sewer; a good investment for person of moderate means. 16th st. is sewered, curbed, guttered, and flagged; maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

At 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 East 28th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 21.6x80; contains all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON WEST 20TH ST., at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 310 West 20th st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; size 25 x35, lot 25x91.11; house contains all the modern improvements, and is in fine order; Clements C. Moore lease, thirteen years from May, 1874, at $150 per annum ground-rent; terms favorable.

Maps and particulars at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by order of Robert Gibson, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 211 East 62d st., New-York City; lot 18.7x100.5 feet.
ROBERT GIBSON,
Assignee of Dunbar & Jackson.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH AVENUE—Two full lots, on east side, 25.2¾ feet south of 125th st.; size 25.2¾x100 feet each.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. VALENTINE MOTT

Trustees', Executors' & Referees' Sale

SUPREME COURT.

HENRY A. MOTT, as Executor, &c., of VALENTINE MOTT, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 30th April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: About 190 LOTS OF GROUND on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 93d and 94th sts., and on the 11th and 12th avs. and Hudson River, on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., together with all the right, title, and interest which the said Valentine Mott had in his lifetime, and which is now vested in his heirs and devisees to the land under water in front of the bulk-head on the Hudson River.

Also,

The large store and lot No. 25 PARK PLACE, and the store and lot inrear, No. 22 MURRAY ST., between Broadway and Church st.

Also,

A plot of land in Brooklyn, corner of MONTGOMERY and ALBANY AVS. Particulars hereafter. See advertisement. (Signed,) HENRY A. MOTT, JOHN CHETWOOD, Executors, &c., of Valentine Mott, deceased, Referees. JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

ADJOURNED SALE.—DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, wil sell at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 7, those valuable lots, with frame house and out-buildings, on 123d and 124th sts., near 7th av.
See diagrams.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—Dingee, Porter & Co., Auctioneers.—Valuable real estate in Twenty-third Ward, will sell on THURSDAY, April 2, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, those valuable lots and improvements on south-east corner 166th st. and 3d av. Diagrams and particulars at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

H. N. CAMP WILL SELL 2D APRIL, ORDER Supreme Court, the well-built four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 26 West 49th st.; Columbia College lease; $320 ground rent.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORAbly at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON ridge overlooking Harlem River and Valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Central Park entrance, a large and commodious brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, gate-house, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented fully furnished, with linen, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE RESIdence, first-class boarding-house, or public institution, the residence of the late Wm. Fox, situated on Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point Depot of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, Wm. Smith Brown, and Thomas A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other out-buildings, thirteen acres of land; near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound; will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

A LADY, OWNING HER OWN RESIDENCE, with two acres of ground, in a charming village (population 3,000) thirty miles south of Syracuse by rail, would let to an acceptable family, for three or five years, taking board for rent; drawing-room, 19x30; dining-room about same size, with parlor, library, halls, kitchen, &c., on first floor, and eleven bed-chambers on second; stable and ice-house on premises; a spendid academy within three blocks. Address W. R., Box No. 1,266.

DESIRABLE 14TH ST. PROPERTY, NEAR 6TH AV., TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—The large brown-stone house No. 110 West 14th st., fifth house from 6th av.; lot 25x106.6; immediate possession. Also, the brick house No. 102 West 14th st., one door from 6th av. To a desirable purchaser seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. J. SEAMAN, No. 63 West 14th st., or P. W. ENGS & SONS, No. 131 Front st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with extension of two stories; all modern conveniences, and everything in perfect order and repair. The owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant, to whom he would rent at a reasonable figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

RUTHERFORD PARK COTTAGE, IN PRIME order, to let, or for sale on easy terms; eleven rooms, excellent water, one minute's walk from Erie Railroad Depot; by this road thirty minutes from City Hall, or forty-five from Fifth Avenue Hotel. Inquire of G. R. BLAKESTON, next door to premises, or at North River Savings Bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

TO RENT—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fully-furnished house, with one acre of ground attached, about five minutes' walk of ferry; gas and water. Also, for sale, a house, with two lots of ground attached, situated on Front terrace, in front of St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton. Further particulars at WHITTEMORE & CO.'S, No. 56 Exchange place.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF ground on 152d st., between the Boulevard and Hudson River, to rent at $1,000. Also, several furnished and unfurnished houses in that locality. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—BEAUTIfully located at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., with garden, carriage-house, fine shade trees, &c.; five minutes from depot. Apply to C. H. DAVIS, No. 401 East 36th st., New-York, or to W. B. TIBBITS, White Plains Depot.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to forty-six acres. Apply on premises or to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 55 MORTON ST., NO. 145 EAST 8th st., No. 18 West 4th st. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT, FOR ONE or more years, four-story house, 25x60, with extension. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—IN WEST 72D ST., NEAR THE ENtrance to Central Park; a pleasant place; large house, with surrounding grounds; 72d is a wide street, paved Boulevard style; Eighth avenue cars near; rent low. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 316 West 52d st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; rent $300 per month; to private family only. Call on premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET.—A NEW HOUSE SITUATED NEAR CENtral Park; will let to a private family only, at rate of $275 per month. The house is newly furnished; agents need not apply. Address A., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UPPER PART of a brown-stone front house on West 46th st., seven rooms, besides laundry and bath; owner occupies the balance of house. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—COMPLETE FURnished residence; furnace, gas, bath-room, laundry, extensive grounds, beautifully planted, stable, coach-house; location first class; near depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to private family. Rent $225 per month. Apply at 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES ON THE WEST side of town, at rents from $650 to $3,500 per year. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, ten rooms, pleasantly located. Possession on or before 1st of May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT, house, nine rooms, barn, and three acres in garden. Apply to HENRY DEMAREST, Relief Fire Office, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock; rent $350.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 47TH ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 58 West 21st st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.—NO. 84 BROADWAY, THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TO LET—The first-class banking-room No. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.

Also to rent, offices on second and third floors. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—STORES NO. 590 BROADWAY, NO. 18 Mercer st., No. 59 Duane st., and No. 6 Leroy place, Bleecker st., near Broadway. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY FOOT OF East 117th and 118th sts., containing sixteen or more lots, with a water front of 200 feet; a factory building, 28 by 60, dock, &c.; will be rented in whole or in parcels, as may be desired. Apply to GEORGE W. NELSON, No. 317 Broadway, rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

TO LET—HUDSON ST., CORNER BARROW, FINE large store and basement, well adapted for business, with entrance on Barrow as well as on Hudson st.; would let or lease to an acceptable party at a low rent. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner Houston st.; lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground 200x400 feet on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY BUILDing, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway; the first floor is 20x85 feet. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, office Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 193 Pearl st.; extra depth; suitable for tobacco business; possession May 1, next. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSE. —To let or lease, the 100-feet deep splendidly lighted four-story building, with store, No. 85 Mercer st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 43 CHAMBERS ST., RUNning through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.

D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BONDS WANTED.—KANSAS PACIFIC, FEBruary and August gold 6s; Louisiana and Missouri River currency 7s; Old St. Louis Water gold 6s; St. Joe and Denver gold 8s.
J. ALLEN GAYLORD,
No. 33 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2[illegible], 1874.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 140, 142, 146 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President,
guarantees for one year the safe keeping of $1,000 coupon bond, for $1; United States registered bonds 50 cents per $1,000.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.—SHARES OF a productive unencumbered manufacturing company will be exchanged for railway or other securities; no objection to second mortgage bonds, if good. Address W. WILSON, Second, Box No. 210 *Times* Office; the advertiser will call if desired; confidential.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS AND COUpons due April 1, payable at Atlantic National Bank, will be paid at office of Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN, AND MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.

The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.

All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.

The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 238, 463, 345, 465, 138, 261, 462, 223, 457, 530, 257, 203, 83, 334, 220, 128, 429, 392, 562, 105, 44, 513, 389, 514, 48, 515, 301, 45, 11, 598, 475, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1874.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will reopen on Thursday, the 7th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and National Trust Company's stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST APRIL ON THE following securities is payable at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.:
Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Seven per Cent Gold Bonds.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds.
City of Terre Haute (Ind.) Water Works Bonds.
City of Indianapolis (Ind.) School Bonds.
City of New-Orleans (La.) Gold and Currency Bonds.
Also,
the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarter per Cent. on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Special Stock.
And
on the 7th of April a dividend of like character on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Guaranteed Stock.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., March 17, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of March until 11th day of April next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on on the 15th of April next to holders registered as such at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th of April next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS due April 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty st.:
Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the International Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, 52 Wall st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company Land Bonds, due April 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY Second Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1874, will be paid at its office in the new Union Building, corner Pine and William sts. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) due April 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST. Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ¾ and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
Dated NEW YORK, March 30th, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 1, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Sorrento Oranges and Lemons, cargo Perseveranza; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also fresh Palermo Lemons, balance cargo San Luigi; can be seen on Pier No. 18 East River.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE

At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Sound or Hudson River, for the Summer or longer, about thirty minutes from the City; should contain not less than six bedrooms, besides servant's rooms. Address, by letter only, giving description and terms, No. 30 West 19th st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——.
Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Ships every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC.
ALASKA.....April 18
Ten will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all ressels for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.
The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $25, currency. Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 39 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier new steam-ship
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.
FOR ANTWERP.
From New-York. From Philadelphia.
CYBELE.....April 4 | VADERLAND.....April 18
SWITZERLAND.....May 11 | CYBELE.....May 25
FROM ANTWERP.
For New-York. For Philadelphia.
CYBELE.....March 11 | VADERLAND.....March 25
SWITZERLAND.....April 1 | CYBELE.....April 29
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin.....
Second cabin.....$90
Steerage.....60
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
B. VON DER BECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
LESSING, Capt.
will sail on TUESDAY, May 5, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to SAUTER, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....April 3
CLARIBEL.....April 27
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....April 10
ETNA.....April 29
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, YOUNGMAN & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500 [900 in gold]) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece..Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. |Spain..Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy..Sat., Apr. 18, 2 P. M. |The Queen..Sat., May 2, 3 PM
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..Tuesday, April 7, at 9 A. M.
Saloon passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday.....April 4
EUROPE.....LAMBERT.....Saturday.....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEE.....Saturday.....May 2
PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday, May 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $30.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English channel and the disconfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....April 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18
GLAMORGAN.....April 18
PEMBROKE.....May 2
ANDES.....May 16
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT OUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON: Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 4.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariff. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, GIBSON.....Saturday, May 2
Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 7, 9:15 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....May 12, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 19, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEBB, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price.
CURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSSING, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, April 4.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.
Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.
Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Londonderry, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest on route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without steam-ship tickets. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line of steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by the steamer Egypt May 2; price, $650, gold, for ninety-six days' travel and board. "Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready, price ten cents.
THOS. COOK, SON & CONSTABLE,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 1. The steamer JAMES B. SCHUYLER will leave Pier No. 43, North River, foot of Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M.
J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Mariborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steamer THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 94 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1.50. (—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. Sundays at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,331, ISSUED BY THE Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please return it to the bank, No. 20 Union place.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday 8:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10, 10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Sea, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:30 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:06 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:30, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:10 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
8 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:40 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. J. KENDRICK. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1; 5:05 A. M., Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M., Shepaug Railroad at 8:05 A. M. Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Hempstead, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING

of property-owners and tax-payers interested in the speedy completion of the public works will be held at the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 3d inst., at 12:30 P. M., or as soon thereafter as the public sales shall be completed, to express their views on the present condition of the public works, the danger that threatens them, and the means necessary to secure their more energetic prosecution.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA G. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh26-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS C. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of Ely Hatfield, No. 344 and 350 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.
Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
ELY HATFIELD, BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES,
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Chester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.
d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-1aw0mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.
GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-1aw6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.
ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-1aw6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE, MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; price, $700. Can be seen at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT Awagons, by our own manufacture, to be sold at barWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

A VERY FINE PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE Horses for sale; sound; sixteen hands, and weighing about 2,400 pounds. Address QUIDNESSET FARM, East Greenwich, R. I.

FOR SALE—COUPE MAIL PHAETON (MADE BY Brewster & Co.,) harness, and also a well-bred saddle horse 15½ hands. Private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

TOP BUGGY FOR SALE.—"GODWIN'S" MAKE; but little used; will be sold cheap for want of use. Inquire at No. 596 6th av., in store.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF the Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West 29th st.

BROUGHAM HORSE FOR SALE.—APPLY at private stable, No. 1 West 36th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT VACATING VERY fine of parties seeking a good boarding-place. Those looking for a pleasant home in a kind and agreeable family, with good table and at reasonable prices, will do well to apply early at No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av. Present occupant leaves only to commence housekeeping.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, a large front room, bedroom communicating; bath on the same floor. Address, with name, L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Reception room with bedroom attached; also, other rooms, newly furnished, for gentlemen; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; reference; no moving.

DESIRABLE THIRD STORY SUITE OF apartments to let at Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st., parlor and dining-room on 5th av. front. Furniture for sale; dealers need not apply. Can be seen daily after 12 o'clock.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms, Grand Union Hotel, Park av., and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. P. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

A FINE ALCOVE ROOM TO LET, WITH EXcellent board, in a comfortable house, where there are only a few boarders; references exchanged. No. 122 East 22d st.,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

The absurd customs of All Fools' Day are fast passing away, and although there is but a yearly recurrence of the season, people are prone to tire of follies which are entirely destitute of even the slightest flavor of wit. In England the April-fools making custom has still some standing, but here it dies out apace, and if it has any tangible existence at all, it is among small boys, who adopt such shallow devices to make fools as suits their idea of fun. Where is the advantage of sending your victim on a bootless errand, when it takes all the force of your imagination to conjure up the difficulties that may arise, and which in all probability will never arise at all? If they don't arise, isn't it a case where the would-be joker is himself victimized, in which the smiter is "smitten with the scimeter?" The entire ceremony and its observances are manifest absurdities, but like other absurdities, they go to the respectability of antiquity for a warrant for their existence. Who cares if they belong to a dim past or not, if they are not worth preserving! What satisfaction is it to know that a festival having some kinship to this eminently stupid one, which a few people celebrate on the 1st of April, appeared some time or another in the old Romish Calendar, (only that it was set down for the 1st day of November instead of the 1st day of April,) and that it was called the *Festum Fatuorum*. Then it is held to be a matter of considerable importance that the word *veterum* is found in conjunction with *fatuorum*, to show that it was not merely Fools' Day, but Old Fools' Day. About equally interesting is it to learn that there was in former times an element imparted to it which was supposed to be in ridicule of the Druidic hierarchy, who have, however, been for some time gathered to their fathers, and are of not much account just now. Then, some writers aver that the festival is commemorative of the passion of Christ, and has special reference to the time when our Lord was sent with mockings and indignities from Annas to Caiphas, from Caiphas to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod, and from Herod back to Pilate. But there are others again who contend that it originated with the Romans, that it was one and the same thing with their Quirinalia, which took place about the 19th February, or in their own computation the fifteenth day before the Kalends of March, (not the Greek Kalends, be it observed.) The Saxons had also a claim in originating it, and learned people who have dived into Scandinavian literature find that there were April fools in that quarter of the globe, too. Then the thing exists in Hindostan as well, where they take nearly a week to the intellectual amusement, and it is not merely the Hindoos who observe the festival there, but the Musselmen conquerors of Hindostan, who take their turn at the sport and like it exceedingly. It appears also that the Gaelic tribes amused themselves after their fashion on All Fools' Day, but they were in the habit of meddling in everything. Their Aryan ancestors were, it seems, in some way accountable for their taking kindly to the festival. All these accounts are no doubt a source of great embarrassment, and don't at all settle its origin. It seems to have slipped out of the Roman Calendar, at all events, and it isn't at all certain that the Druids or any of those other ancient people had any call to it. But the uncertainty of its origin and the troublesome research, and yet difficult intricacies in which it is involved, must be peculiarly distressing to the small boy who wants his joke, and of course wouldn't have it if he weren't quite satisfied of the antiquity of the custom. Fancy him joking on modern grounds, and irreverently ignoring the past when he successfully lights upon a victim. How doleful would be his "April fool" salutation if it should occur to him just at the moment that he was a mere sacrilegious innovator, and that the custom to which he was endeavoring to give perpetuity was not as old as, and had, in fact, no connection with, the Roman Quirinalia! Would there then be the same self-satisfaction in the young urchin's mind when he mendaciously told some prospective victim that he had dropped his handkerchief, if he did not believe that in the long ago the unfortunate Druids were ridiculed and imposed upon in various ways! Grown people must have some doubts concerning these points, for they have given up the public celebration of the festival, but possibly among the street urchins and in the nursery, encyclopedias are read, and April Day customs still enjoyed.

THE RIVAL GAS COMPANIES.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was argued to perpetuate an existing temporary injunction restraining the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioners of Public Works, who have the awarding of contracts for lighting the City, from completing a contract awarded to the New-York Gas-light Company. Although the suit was instituted in the name of Oscar Zollicoffer, the President of the Metropolitan Gas Company, yet it purported to be brought in his name as a tax-payer, under his right as such, to prevent waste, and not in the interests of his company. It appeared from the papers used and statements made on the motion that the old companies put in bids for the present year to light the City lamps within their respective districts, the Mutual Gas-light Company having the same privilege in all the districts in which their mains ran. In all the districts except that lying between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and which is within the territory of the Metropolitan Company, the old companies were the lowest bidders; but in that the Mutual Company was the lowest, and to it the contract for that portion was awarded. The accepted bid contained a provision that the Mutual should have "reasonable time" within which to make their connections. The award was made on the 31st of December, but up to the 24th of January no connections had been made, and soon thereafter the present proceeding was commenced.

It is now claimed by the parties moving for an injunction that the provision as to "reasonable time" within which to make the connections was so indefinite as to make the bid void, and leave the City no remedy against the company's bondsmen if it failed to fulfill its contract; that the bids were for an entire year, and the delay of the company in making the connections had made it impossible for it to furnish the supply during the time covered by its bid; that if the court should now permit this contract to be executed it would be in effect a contract covering the most profitable months of the year, and not for the entire year; that it was not a question whether the Mutual Company had reduced the price of gas in this City generally, or was the lowest bidder in this instance, but whether the provisions of the statute, which were intended to prevent favoritism on the part of those having the awarding of these contracts, had been complied with, and on the part of plaintiff it was maintained it had not.

On the part of the City, it was contended that it would be impracticable to open awards on the 31st of December, and have the accepted contracts go into operation on the 1st of January; that no company not having the connections already made could literally fulfill its contract beginning with the time covered by its bid; that the authorities had a right to award a contract for any lesser time; that the Mutual Company had reduced the cost of gas to the extent of over thirty per cent., and its bid in the present instance was lowest in like proportion. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The stock market was feverish yesterday, but fluctuations were not very great either way. Erie was depressed, and was a downward feature. Union Pacific retained the firmness of the past few days. The reported depression of the London stock market is undoubtedly confined to English railway shares. The statements relative to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company, which have had a bad effect on the market of late, are entirely erroneous. The company has not defaulted on any of its loans; in fact, no loan is due at this time. Further, there is plenty of money in the treasury of the company, and indebtedness in the sum of $70,000 will be paid in this City to-day by the Deputy Treasurer. The managers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company were engaged yesterday in examining proposals for the building of three new steam-ships on the plan heretofore described, and orders will be given for construction of the same immediately. The company purpose to add seven new steam-ships to their line as rapidly as the work of construction can be carried on. The sale of $1,000,000 gold at the Sub-Treasury will take place at noon to-morrow.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

On Saturday afternoon it came to the knowledge of the Health officers of Brooklyn that a woman was lying dead at a house in North Fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The officers went at once to the house indicated, and after knocking in vain for an entrance forced their way into the building. The house was deserted, and in one of the rooms lay the remains, in a very much decomposed state, of a young woman who had died of small-pox. It has since been learned that the deceased's name was Anne Seabury. She was "an unfortunate," and recently came from Philadelphia, bringing with her three young girls. All the women lead a riotous life, and their residence in the neighborhood was a source of great annoyance to people living in the vicinity. The house was frequented by low politicians, but within the past week no visitors were seen to enter or leave. It was the deserted appearance of the place that first brought the matter to the notice of the authorities. It is supposed that when the woman Seabury was stricken with the terrible disease, her companions became frightened and fled from the house, leaving her to die alone. The unfortunate woman was buried at once, and the house thoroughly disinfected by the health officers, who, however, kept the circumstances of the case concealed until yesterday, when they leaked out.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

O'Donovan Rossa has addressed the following letter to the Emigration Commissioners, Castle Garden:

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for sending me the report of your commission for 1873. I have read it with interest, and I will now ask you for information on one point that concerns me. During the past few years I have had numerous applications from newly-arrived Irish immigrants for information, advice, aid, &c. They knew my name in Ireland, and heard there was such a society as the Irish Emigrant Society in New-York; they came here and could not find it; they came to me, and I could do no better. I see that you give this same society a representative on your board, and I respectfully ask you where is the society? what is it? and by virtue of what does it take a name that leads my unsuspecting countrymen to think there are friends in America organized to give them a helping or a directing hand? I detest shams, and I long ago made up my mind that this Irish Emigrant Aid Society was a sham upon Irish emigrants, for I have met many emigrants in distress, and I never met one who was helped a penny by it. In fact, I, or any of my friends, do not know where it is, though I have seen it advertised in the *Herald* as one of the charitably-helping societies of the City—so very charitable I suppose, that it is in secret it does all its good work. But yet for all, I believe it is a humbug on the Irish emigrants, and in their interest I speak, I know how imprudent it is for my own interests to say this. I know the "ring" will run me down for interfering with their privileges, but I am maddened at the number of applications from emigrants that is forced upon me, while these people are trading upon a name that misleads many of them. Still, as all things are possible, and as you give such a society a voice in your board, and as that voice is continually calling out for a share in the distribution of your loaves and fishes, it is possible you can tell me I am mistaken, and tell me that there is a bona fide Irish Emigrant Aiding and Advising Society. If you can tell me I will only be two well pleased; I will take back all I have said and make a thousand apologies; but until you can do this I will look upon the thing as a politician money-making "false pretense," and enjoy the dear, expensive satisfaction of denouncing it.

Gentlemen, I remain yours very sincerely and very respectfully, O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

A CORPSE IN BOND.

A queer discovery was made by Customs officials yesterday in the regular discharge of duties, the publication of which may be of use to somebody. A large heavy box, which had been brought to this port on the steam-ship France, from London, was upon arrival placed in one of the United States bonded warehouses, as usual, to await the regular routine of transfer. The bill of lading which accompanied the shipment was dated London, Feb. 2, 1874, and the merchandise, as it was marked, was consigned to W. L. Rogers, Dixon, Ill. The France arrived about the middle of February, and the box was stored, as described, up to Saturday last, when it was taken to the warehouse on Greenwich street for appraisement of value. The bill of lading, as has been stated, was for one case of merchandise; upon removing the outside covering, a pine coffin was revealed, within which was a mahogany casket containing the remains of some one deceased. Whether the shipment was represented to be one of merchandise, in order to prevent feelings of superstition on the part of the sailors of the France, or whether for the purpose of avoiding full payment for the transportation of the casket, remains unexplained. In the history of the New-York Customs Office appear many records of similar shipments. One bill of lading was for "one machine, out of order," and subsequent investigation showed a coffin inside the box.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS AT THE WORKING MEN'S READING-ROOM.

The working men of the First Ward enjoyed an unusual treat last evening. Miss F. H. Churchill, well known to many of our readers as an elocutionist and reader, delivered at their rooms, No. 135 Greenwich street, some of her finest selections. The audience-room was filled to its utmost capacity, and Miss Churchill's recitations were greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Miss A. Ring, a musical amateur, presided at the piano, and entertained the company with some excellent music. Other ladies who were present also kindly contributed toward the musical portion of the programme. Miss Churchill and the ladies who assisted her are deserving of much praise for their willingness to aid in a work such as is being carried on among the working men of the First Ward. The next lecture of the series before the club will be given by Rev. J. Clement French, of Brooklyn, on the 14th of April.

DESPERATE SUICIDE.

Charles Franz, residing at No. 92 Wallace street, Newark, N. J., committed suicide Monday night, by hanging himself, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity. Deceased exhibited signs of mental aberration at intervals for nearly a year past, and he has been watched very closely by his family, who feared that he would make an attempt upon his own life. Monday night, during the absence of the other members of the family, he procured a clothes line from the yard, and after locking all the doors in the house proceeded to the cellar and fastened one end of the line to a beam. He then stood on a box, and putting the other end of the rope, which he had formed into a running noose, around his neck, kicked the box away. When his son and daughter returned home the former gained an entrance to the house through a window, and found his father's lifeless body hanging in the cellar. Deceased was fifty years of age. County Physician Dodd was notified.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District was held last evening, at East Broadway and Canal street, John Hecker presiding. The object of the meeting was to propose measures for the relief of the industrial classes, by presenting a petition to Congress. Col. John Cunningham addressed the audience in support of the resolutions presented, requesting Congress to increase the taxation upon property, so as to diminish the public debt, and favoring the substitution of National Treasury notes for the national bank notes, and also recommending a tax upon national bonds and upon the public lands given to the railroad companies. A memorial was then adopted in accordance with the resolutions, which will be laid before Congress, and steps will be taken to have a similar petition adopted in other districts. The meeting then adjourned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The published intention of Commissioner Van Nort to vacate his office on the 1st of May resulted yesterday in the absence of a crowd of men who have daily gathered in front of his chamber for the purpose of obtaining employment. Mr. Van Nort was engaged at his desk in winding up his business, and in receiving some personal friends. His promised communication, which is to contain reasons for his resignation, will not be ready for some time. It will, it is said, be preceded by a letter to the Mayor, tendering his resignation of the office. The number of men employed by the Department of Public Works is said to be over 2,000, and this force is generally increased in the Spring and Summer to 3,500. This large amount of patronage will help to swell the list of candidates for Mr. Van Nort's position, from which the Mayor will be called upon to select a name. No aspirants for the place have yet come to the front.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 18, amounting to $635,602 57. Pay-rolls—Number of warrants 925, amounting to $92,638 75. Total number of warrants 943, amounting to $728,241 32. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $19,078 72; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, 38,718 36; collection of assessments and interest, $2,829 99; market rents, $48 50; water rents, $441 65; licenses, Mayor's Office, $60 75; Department of Public Parks, rents, &c., $11; Department of Docks, rents, &c., $21,796 28; Health Department, fines, &c., $569 57; fees and fines, District Courts, $98; total, $83,652 82. The Controller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Fall, laborers on boulevards, &c., to 20th inst., amounting to $43,917 29.

THE CHARITY BENEFITS.

At a meeting of the managers of the various theatres at which performances for charitable purposes were given on Thursday, 26th March, held at the Union Square Theatre yesterday, it was resolved that from the fund realized the following sums be appropriated to the charities named: St. John's Guild, $5,000; Womens' Educational and Industrial Society, $3,000, Ladies' Union Relief Society, $2,000; New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,500; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $1,500; indigent members of the dramatic profession, through the agency of the Dramatic Fund, $2,500, and the Treasurer of the fund was directed to pay over the sums without delay. A meeting will be held at the same place to-morrow to dispose of the balance of the fund, $11,500.

A WOMAN DECAPITATED.

A woman, whose name has not been ascertained, was crossing the Morris and Essex Railroad track at the foot of Garden street, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when her clothing was caught by a passing engine, and she was thrown back over the track. The train passed directly over her neck, completely severing her head from her body. Her remains were taken in charge by Coroner Parslow, and County Physician Buck was notified.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE VANDERBILT AND THIRD AVENUE BILLS.

Below will be found the principal provisions of the acts now pending in the Legislature, and known respectively as the Vanderbilt and Third Avenue bills:

THE VANDERBILT BILL.

The provisions of the bill empower the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct an elevated railroad, with double tracks and an adequate structure therefor, above the street roadway. Commencing at Park row, the route taken will be through the streets at present traversed by the Fourth avenue horse cars, to a point between Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, where it will descend from its elevation, and pass through the cut and tunnel now used by the horse railroad of the company. Ascending from the tunnel near Fortieth street, it will pass over and across Forty-second street, east of the Grand Central Depot, along Fourth avenue, to connect with the tracks of the company, near Forty-fifth street. Should it be found advisable to carry the road over Forty-second street, it may be extended under the street into the Grand Central Depot, with a branch under Fourth avenue, along the easterly side to connect with the tracks in the Fourth avenue improvement in Fourth avenue, north of the depot, so as to enable cars that may be run over the elevated railroad to be run over the tracks of the company, now operated by lease to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the so-called Fourth avenue Improvement, with the right to operate a branch from a convenient point in Park row, to and through Beekman street, as extended across the City Hall Park to the east line of Broadway. Whenever the company shall deem it expedient to do so, it may, by the provision of the bill, construct a branch road from some convenient point to the New-York and Brooklyn bridge, and cross the bridge, upon such terms as the company owning the bridge may accept. The company is permitted to occupy a space not more than fifty feet wide along the streets and avenues traversed, and may make all necessary connections, approaches, and stations required, and is empowered to purchase such ground as may be deemed necessary for making such curves and branches. The tracks of the line are to be supported by two or more tiers of wrought-iron columns, anchored in stone foundations, placed parallel with the street, and occupying a space along the centre about eighteen feet in width, so arranged that there may be room for the tracks of the horse railroads now occupying any of the streets to be traversed by the line. If the company cannot agree with the owners for the purchase of such real estate as it may need in the construction of the line, it may acquire the title in the manner provided in the act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations," passed April 2, 1850. But whenever it shall be necessary to use any public grounds or parks, no compensation shall be demanded or awarded for the same; but, in all cases, it shall be considered for public use consistent with the uses for which the Mayor and Commonalty of the City hold them. Proper care shall be used in the construction, and the greatest convenience to the public regarded. The engines, cars, and equipments shall be of the most approved models, and to the greatest degree secure safety, and diminish annoyance from the escape of gasses and steam. The Municipal authorities of the City are prohibited from giving permission to any other parties "to do any of the acts herein authorized," but are commanded so far as is practicable, to assist the company in carrying out the provisions of the act. The company is authorized to convey passengers and freight in cars propelled by steam or other power over the line for compensation, and to collect a fare not exceeding six cents for transporting one person the whole length of the line, or any part thereof. The work shall commence as soon as practicable after the passage of the act, and shall have two years after commencing work for its completion, necessary and unavoidable delays excepted. In constructing the line the company is empowered to change the present location of the horse railroad tracks in any of the streets over which the line is to be constructed, such change to be made at the expense of the company; also to change the route of the horse railroads now operated by the company, north of Thirty-second street, so as to run them over Murray Hill, through Park avenue, providing such change does not affect the inclosed spaces now existing in the centre of Park avenue. The company is further authorized to issue $3,000,000 in amount of capital stock, to be designated "special capital stock." This stock shall be entitled to all the benefits of the present capital stock of the company, except to receive payment from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. If the Third Avenue Quick Transit Company shall be authorized to construct an elevated railroad from near the corner of Ann street and Broadway, through Park row, and shall, within three months after the passage of this act, give notice to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company that they desire to construct their road in Park row, such structures shall be built in common, sharing the expense as agreed upon between them. Within sixty days after the passage of this act the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company shall execute their corporate bond to the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, conditioned for the payment of $100,000 to the City in case the railroad shall not be in operation within two years and six months from the passage of the act. The act to take effect immediately.

THE THIRD AVENUE BILL.

Under the provisions of the bill to incorporate the "Third Avenue Quick Transit Company," Robert Squires, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Maltby G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Silvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, Jonathan Thorne, James Boorman Johnston, Thurlow Weed, their associates or assigns, are created a body corporate. The capital stock of said corporation shall be $6,000,000, divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each, the capital to be increased from time to time by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000. The principal office of the company shall be in this City, and its business managed by a board of not less than seven Directors, to be elected within thirty days of the passage of the act by the corporators. After the first election, the Directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders of the company. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him, and due notice of the election be announced in two of the daily papers published in this City. The corporation is authorized to construct and operate an elevated railroad, with double-track railways and adequate structure therefor, above the street roadway, commencing at a point near the corner of Ann street and Broadway, thence along the route at present traversed by the Third Avenue Horse Railroad Company, to the Harlem River, with the right to construct a branch road from a convenient point in Park row, through Beekman street, as extended across the City Hall Park, to the east line of Broadway. The structure for maintaining the tracks shall be sustained by two or more tiers of iron columns, placed about the centre of the streets, occupying a space of about eighteen feet in width, so arranged as to permit between the two columns the tracks of the horse-railroads now occupying the avenues. The tracks shall be placed at such an elevation, as will secure the free passage beneath of the ordinary street-traffic. The company shall have the right to acquire the title of such real estate as may be necessary to enable it to construct the road, and erect the necessary buildings, and in case of inability to agree with the owner for the purchase of requisite lands, shall have power to obtain them under the railroad act passed April 2, 1850. The engines, cars, &c., shall be of the most approved models, and such as shall in the greatest degree secure safety and diminish annoyance from the escape of steam, or gases. The corporation is authorized to convey passengers and freight in cars propelled by steam or other power for compensation, and to receive a fare of not over fifteen cents for transporting one person the whole length of the road, or ten cents for any lesser distance. The corporation may also attach pneumatic tubes to their structures for the transmission of small packages, and charge a fair compensation for their use. The corporation shall commence operations within one month after the passage of the act, and shall have three years after beginning operations to complete the line, and may in addition to funding stock, issue mortgage bonds, the interest and principal of which shall be determined at such time and places in this City as the Board of Directors shall determine, to an amount not exceeding the capital stock of the corporation actually subscribed and paid in good faith. If the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company shall be authorized to construct an elevated railroad from near the corner of Ann street and Broadway, through Park row, and shall at any time within three months after passage of this act, give notice to the corporation that they desire to construct their road in Park row, in common with the line authorized in this act, such structures shall be built in common by the two corporations. Within sixty days after passage of this act, the corporation shall execute and deliver to the Controller of this City their corporate bond, conditioned, for the payment of $100,000, in case the railroad shall not be in operation within three years and six months from the passage of this act. This act to take effect immediately.

THE JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Jersey City held their convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor, in McPherson Hall, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. John Garrick was chosen permanent Chairman, and three Secretaries were selected. On the call for nominations, the names of Henry Traphagen, Sidney B. Bevans, Edward P. Haslam, and John Brinkerhoff were named as candidates. Mr. Traphagen received the nomination on the first ballot. The vote stood 38 for Traphagen, 23 for Bevans, 7 for Haslam, and 2 for Brinkerhoff. When Mr. Traphagen received his thirty-fifth vote, and while the roll was still being called, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, delegate from the Sixth District, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done amid much enthusiasm. Being invited to the hall, Mr. Traphagen soon made his appearance, and in a neat speech, in which he pledged himself to work in the best interests of the people, accepted the nomination. The convention then adjourned.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The forty-fourth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening at Association Hall in the presence of a very large assemblage, comprising friends of the graduates and the institution, a fair proportion of the medical profession, and a large representation of the general public. Grafulla's Band discoursed a choice selection of music during the evening. Mr. Paul Balluff, the President of the institution, occupied the chair. In the address of welcome, the President congratulated the graduates on the successful termination of their studies and his pleasure at receiving them into the fraternity of pharmacists. The College of Pharmacy was now obtaining general recognition in this City, after years of earnest endeavor on behalf of its supporters. In this great City of New-York, where all sciences and arts were perpetually improving, it was gratifying to them to know that the science of pharmacy was keeping pace with the times, and had emerged from the obscurity in which it was plunged in past years. Heretofore, the study of pharmacy was unknown and unsought. It was not recognized as having any defined connection with the medical profession, but to protect the public from ignorance and imposture, attention was directed to it. It speedily found protection by legal enactments, and since that time it has occupied an independent position in the community, working as an independent branch of public hygiene, and obtaining for the college a large share of confidence and regard. It was now successfully engaged in the work of educating and training competent dispensers of medicine. The college numbered 2,500 members and 4 professions; 148 students attended lectures last season, of whom 34 graduated. The college rooms were situated in the upper portion of the old University building, but they found them wholly inadequate for the requirements of a City with over a million inhabitants. To do justice to the wants of such a community the college should include large lecture-rooms, a laboratory, and a model pharmacy, and this was their hope for the future. How near its realization they were it would be difficult to tell, for the druggists were not remarkable for the possession of great wealth. The question whether it would not be proper to invoke the aid of the State or City remained an open one, with which he would not at present deal. Meanwhile the public might rest assured that the college would supply educated young pharmacists yearly, and thus do away with the evils which formerly accrued from the ignorance of so-called pharmacists. [Applause.]

The following graduates then received their diplomas:

Nolton G. Ashley, Alexander Beck, Joseph R. Bond, Adolph Boyken, Louis E. Braun, John S. Broas, Louis F. Buchhop, Richard B. Cassebeer, Max Clausius, Louis S. Cohen, J. W. Dougan, H. Adolph Engle, Clemens L. Eschmann, Sidney Faber, John Ferrier, William H. Griffith, I. M. Hussa, Ribhard Kuehne, C. Axel F. Lagerstedt, Gottlieb Meier, Charles Mitzenius, Frederick C. Nadler, Henry M. O'Neil, Charles Perck, Albert C. Smith, W. I. Townsend, C. Ernst Vetter, Bernhard Wendler, Gustav F. Werner, Robert G. Weyh, Frederick Wichelns, John L. Yatman, George Zellhoefer, Robert G. L. Zoeller.

The prizes for best examinations were awarded to Richard Kuehne, Bernard Wendler, and Gustav F. Werner, and the prizes consisted of $100, $75, and $50, which were given to the graduates in the order named.

The valedictory address on the part of the college was delivered by Prof. P. W. Bedford. In the course of his remarks he said that the first student of pharmacy in this City graduated it 1831, and since that period the institution was supported entirely by the contributions of its graduates, without any outside aid. The attendance was yearly increasing, and in the past season sixteen States of the Union, some of the countries of Central America, and Japan were represented at their lectures. The difficulties under which the art of pharmacy labored were, happily, disposed of a few years since by sensible legislation without employing any of the members of the Third House at Albany. [Applause.] Two years ago the graduating class numbered only seven; to-night it numbered thirty-four, and he expected a proportional increase every year. Referring to the profession of pharmacy, he said that it was one of the most important in the community, and, in a great measure, the practice of medicine depended upon its votaries. Too many would, unhappily, regarded the profession as one solely for the accumulation of wealth to the exclusion of greater considerations. With such they had no sympathy, and one of the best advices he could give would be to avoid all short cuts to wealth as dangerous in the extreme, and those who suggested them were no friends. He gave them a few homely but wholesome hints with regard to the shaping of their professional conduct, counseling prudence, kindness, courtesy to all, but beyond everything honesty in their business. He bid them a cordial God-speed in behalf of the college.

Mr. Robert G. Weyh delivered the valedictory in behalf of the graduating class. His remarks were extremely brief, and he simply acknowledged with a grateful heart the obligations of the class to the Faculty. Whatever may be their lot in life, he was satisfied that the college had done everything to promote their education and fit them for an honorable position in the profession. He concluded by presenting to the college, on behalf of the graduates, a beautiful oil-painting of Prof. E. R. Squibb.

The presentation was appropriately acknowledged and the proceedings terminated.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Yesterday two of the original strikers at the east end of the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, New-Jersey, announced their intention of resuming work. Some of their companions remonstrated with them at first, and then threatened violence if they should persist in their determination. The discussion waxed warm and exciting, and one of the men was so much terrified by the threats that he backed entirely down from the position he had taken. The other, however, whose name was James McCalley, declared that he would not be intimidated nor refrain from working any longer. One of the gang finally attacked him, and as soon as he struck the first blow the others set upon the unfortunate man and beat him in a shameful manner. McCalley knows the names of all his assailants, and will procure warrants for their arrests.

SNEAK THIEVES AT WORK.

John English, alias Albert Fuller, and his friend, Thomas Biglin, alias Bigley, were arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on suspicion of being the sneak thieves who entered the premises of Henry Schaffer, of No. 265 West Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of the 24th inst. Clothing and other property worth over $800 were stolen on the occasion. Mrs. Schaffer, who met the thieves on the stair-case, fully identified English as being one of the party. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail, and Biglin was remanded to await further investigation.

CALLENDER'S BAIL.

Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, spent yesterday in the United States Marshal's office impatiently awaiting the arrival of some of his old friends to go bail for his appearance at his next trial. At 3 o'clock P. M. John Boylan, a military clothing merchant doing business at No. 139 Grand street, appeared and justified in the sum of $10,000. There was another long wait for a second real estate owner to do likewise. Finally, at 5:30 P. M., Commissioner Shields, who was to take the bonds, went home, and Callender settled down for another night in the custody of the Marshal.

CORONER REINHARDT ARRESTED.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Coroner Jacob Reinhardt, of Jersey City, was arrested on complaint of County Physician Buck, who charges him with having been guilty of an open violation of the law in the seizure of the body of Wm. Day, at the Jersey City Morgue, on Sunday last. He was taken before Justice Keese, and placed under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. The technical charge preferred against him is of inciting riot and malfeasance in office. The amount of bail was fixed at $3,000.

A TEXAS CATTLE FARMER.

The correspondence of the Baltimore *American* gives the following, relative to the "Cattle Kings" of Texas: "Capt. King has an inclosed pasture of 70,000 acres, though he owns 150,000 acres of land in Nueces and Duval Counties. The entire stock held by him at the present time is 50,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of sheep, and 10,000 head of horses. He overstocked his inclosed pasture to such an extent last Fall that he was compelled to turn a great many out on the range again, although he sent 4,000 head to Kansas and slaughtered 4,000 head more for their hides and tallow. He disposes annually of about 8,000 head of cattle, either by sale or slaughter, notwithstanding which his stock is always steadily on the increase. He has recently purchased another ranch in Cameron County, on which he has 10,000 head more of cattle, and attached to which is about 10,000 acres of land. He is making extensive experiments in the improvement of the stock of the State, having imported a great many head of the finest Kentucky cattle to intermix with the native grades."

BEQUESTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The late St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, who died worth $500,000, left $9,000 to various charitable institutions in that city, the following receiving $1,000 each: The Pennsylvania Hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, the St. Mary's Hospital, the St. Joseph's Hospital, the German Hospital, the Jewish Hospital, the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Baron Bartholdi, the new French Minister, left this City yesterday for Washington.

The Carolina Singers will give an entertainment at Association Hall to-morrow evening.

The monthly meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of this City will take place to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 175 Greene street, occupied by Ida Thompson. Damage, $500.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Chamber to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The assessments for opening and extending Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second street to the Harlem River amount to $542,312 50, upon 5,070 lots.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts has accepted the invitation of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, to deliver a eulogy on Chief Justice Chase at the next commencement.

James Farrell, of No. 17 Cherry street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a gold watch, value $100, from James Clarke, of No. 116 Madison street.

The Security Savings Bank, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, has no connection with the Security Bank, Broadway, the affairs of which are about to be wound up.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company here have received the following despatch from Kingston, Jamaica: "The Acapulco sailed from this port for New-York at 5 P. M., on the 26th instant."

John Antoni, a Portuguese, residing with his wife and family at No. 348 East Fortieth street, fell from the scaffolding of the new church, Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed.

The President of the National Currency Bank states that the amount of Callender's loan from that bank was less than $4,000, not $21,000, as stated in the report of the trial. The bank held satisfactory security for the loan.

John Bunsing, a German, died suddenly at his residence, No. 246 Avenue A, yesterday. Before dying he said he had taken sulphur while at his wife's grave in Green-Wood Cemetery. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

No foreign mails were received at the New-York Post Office yesterday. The Wyoming, for Liverpool, conveyed 28,039 letters and 60 bags of papers, and the Morro Castle, for Havana, carried 3,750 letters and 3 bags of papers.

Martin Ahearn, aged sixteen, of No. 515 Tenth avenue, while driving through Henry street, yesterday morning, was shot in the forehead and slightly wounded by some unknown person. He was attended by Police Surgeon Place, and taken home.

Meetings were held by the German saloon-keepers yesterday, in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Wards, to complete their newly-formed protective organizations, and to enroll additional names for membership.

A post-mortem made by Deputy Coroner Leo yesterday in the case of Mrs. Amelia Riley, of No. 114 Varick street, showed that the woman's death resulted from natural causes and not from an overdose of morphine, as was alleged by her husband.

The Rollwagen will case was yesterday summed up by Mr. Henry L. Clinton in behalf of the contestants. He occupied the entire day and left part of his argument for this evening. Mr. Henry Arnoux will then follow for the proponents.

Superintendent Devoe has begun to take the numbers of the street vendors who obstruct the neighborhood of the markets with their wagons, and will report them to the Mayor's Marshal, that the licenses of those who persist in the practice may be revoked.

The German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District, Phillip Betz presiding, held a meeting at No. 8 Duane street last night, when action was taken to participate in the projected German demonstration against the course of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Board of Police yesterday received a communication from Commissioner Van Nort, requesting that the Street-cleaning Department be requested to remove the dirt caused by the paving and repaving of streets. The matter was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning.

Emil L. Blum, a bankrupt, who was charged before United States Commissioner Osborne with having concealed some of his assets to prevent them coming into the hands of his creditors, was honorably discharged, the evidence showing that the property was not his.

The German Cabinet-makers' Union held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, and indorsed the action of the Trades union convention, organized to proceed against the Police Commissioners, on account of their interference with the working men on Tompkins square, last January.

It is stated that the Mayor's private Secretary has been driven to ordering the printing of a card to be hung over his desk which will bear the following legend: "No more questions answered in this office that allude to the expected resignation of Commissioner Van Nort or the publication of the last report of the Commissioners of Accounts."

Dr. John G. Adams will deliver his second lecture to-morrow evening at the church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, at 8 o'clock. In treating the subject of the lecture, "The Life and Services of the late Dr. Alex. H. Stevens," Dr. Adams will give an account of the tying of the subclavian artery for the first time in this country.

Head winds and rough, stormy weather have kept back foreign steamers en route to this port, and the following-named steamers are having long passages: Steam-ship Hansa, from Bremen, out fifteen days from Southampton; City of Brussels, from Liverpool, twelve days; Celtic, from Liverpool, fifteen days out; Nevada, from Liverpool, fifteen days out.

The New-York Methodist Conference will meet on the 8th of this month in St. John's Methodist Church in Fifty-third street. Rev. A. J. Hunt will deliver the opening sermon. This conference was organized eighty-four years ago, and during that period 110 members have died. The New-York East Conference will assemble in Simpson Church, on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on the 8th instant.

The New-York Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting to-morrow, to consider the expediency of closing the Exchange from Thursday over to Monday next, on account of Good Friday. A petition to the Legislature to enact a law forbidding the drinking of intoxicating liquors on premises where the same may be sold, was submitted to the members of the Exchange for signature to-day. There were few signers.

The New-York Pilot Commissioners, at a meeting yesterday, decided that the board has no jurisdiction over night scavengers who dump refuse in the rivers. The matter was referred to the Dock Commissioners. The Pilot Commissioners are preparing a memorial to Congress, urging an appropriation of $600,000 for the prosecution of the work in the East River under the direction of Gen. Newton, and an appropriation of $170,000 for the work in the Hudson River. The memorial will be extensively circulated for signatures before presentation to Congress.

The New-York Produce Exchange will hold a meeting at 1:30 P. M. to-day, to consider the question of closing the Exchange on Good Friday this week. The printed rules regulating the naval store trade among members of the Exchange may be obtained at the Secretary's desk. The rules were adopted Feb. 7, 1874, and are to go into effect April 15 inst. A meeting of all the grain receivers of the Exchange is called for Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider the application of the rules relative to the grading of wheat, recently adopted, to all grains. The meeting will be held in the Manager's Room.

For several years past the Sunday-school Library and Reading-rooms, No. 15 Bible House, have been a popular resort for teachers. The number of visitors, however, has of late been so great that the New-York Sunday-school Association has been obliged to secure larger quarters, and have leased one of the large stores under Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, for a reading-room and library, which is now being fitted up with every convenience for teachers who want to study their lessons or consult books of reference. Its library is ample, and in it all the publications from all parts of the world which refer to Sunday-school work, are kept on file.

BROOKLYN.

A branch of the Brooklyn Bible Society has been organized in Williamsburg.

The number of visitors to Prospect Park last week was 97,583, and on Sunday, 31,240.

Bishop Littlejohn confirmed forty persons in St. Mark's P. E. Church last evening.

Auditor Shuaman, who has been confined to his house from illness, was in his office as usual yesterday morning.

A Knickerbocker tea party will be given this evening and to-morrow evening by the ladies of the East Reformed Church.

Rev. J. D. Fulton will deliver a sermon, this evening, at the Hanson Place Methodist Church, on "The Congregational Council and Its Relations to Our Duty."

City Treasurer Cunningham is preparing a statement of the amount of interest received on deposits to accompany his monthly report of the condition of the city finances.

Rumors were rife yesterday round the City Hall to the effect that the Grand Jury, now in session, would bring in indictments in a few days against a prominent ex-official.

The testimonial concert for the benefit of Mr. Samuel P. Taylor, the venerable organist, will take place in Plymouth Church, next Monday evening. Mr. Taylor will be present, and occupy a seat on the platform.

The matinee given at Donnelly's Olympic Theatre on Saturday, for the benefit of the poor, realized $964 45, which amount has been turned over by Mr. Donnelly to Capts. Craft and Bourne and Sergt. Worth.

An investigation of the reports reflecting on the character of Rev. T. T. Kendrick was commenced in the Grand Street Methodist Church yesterday by a committee appointed for that purpose by the New-York Conference of the denomination to which Rev. Mr. Kendrick belongs.

Hack Inspector Jones yesterday morning submitted his monthly report to the Mayor, from which it appears that during March the receipts from this source amounted to $818. With the ending of this month the license year terminates, and all licenses must be renewed from the 1st of April.

At the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen Alderman Strong proposes to offer a resolution directing the Board of City Works to dredge the offal dock and remove the wreck lying in front of it. Mayor Hunter thinks that the dock is a nuisance, and should be abated before the warm weather sets in.

The C. Pratt Oil Company have discharged all society coopers in their employ, and will have none of them. Thirty-three men in all were thus deprived of work. A few disturbances have occurred, and one man named Mathias Miller was yesterday badly battered and his eyes blacked. A squad of Police now guard the premises.

In reference to the compromise of the Gowanus Canal assessment, indorsed by the Common Council Monday, Mayor Hunter said: "It was true the city would be obliged to pay $50,000 on the lands below water, and about $50,000 more for dredging and building docks in front of such streets as terminate at the canal, yet it was better to make such a concession than hazard the collection of the whole amount, about $700,000, by litigation."

Lawrence Kelly and William Johnson, two boys, each about ten years of age, were committed yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of burglariously entering the stores of Woodruff & Robinson. The boys were found concealed in one of the storehouses by an officer who discovered the door of the building open and the lock broken. As the lock was of unusual strength, it is believed the boys had older accomplices.

Several ladies of the Temperance Union called at the restaurant of Mr. John Russel yesterday afternoon, and asked him to give up "selling liquid poison to his fellow-men." Mr. Russel said he was not in that business, and, after a long interview, refused to surrender his place for prayer-meetings. The ladies left saying that they had gained a victory, as they could go home and pray for him whether he will it or not.

The new horse disease, which was prevalent in the New-York stables, has attacked the horses of the Brooklyn car lines, and of the animals as many as 200 are laid up with the disorder. The disease is known as pinke and farcy, and occasions a swelling of the legs of the animal, a running of the eyes, and a stiffness of the joints. There is no specific cause of the disease ascribed. It is not generally considered fatal. It does not last, as a general thing, more than three or four days, and although apparently painful to the animal, is not dangerous. No deaths have yet occurred from this disease. Mr. Sullivan, the President of the City Line, says that the number of horses sick has put the company to great inconvenience in running the cars according to the time table, but he is in hopes that the disease will soon pass away, and that all the horses will be in a good condition. The other car stables in the city, and some of the private stables, contain animals suffering with this now plague.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residents of the towns on the line of the Montclair Railroad are greatly inconvenienced in consequence of the stoppage of the road by order of the Chancellor.

The work of deepening the channel of the Delaware River between Trenton and Bordentown, has been resumed, and will be pushed vigorously to completion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to reduce their force of brakemen, in consequence of having provided nearly all their trains with patent air-brakes.

The residence of Herman Hundt, on Hanson street, Union Hill, was destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss is estimated at $2,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Metzler, who was found guilty of causing the death of Ida W. Vail, was yesterday sentenced, in the Hudson County Court-house, Jersey City, to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100.

Through trains over the New-Jersey Southern Railway will commence running to-day, for the first time since the early part of last January. Trains since that time have run to Pemberton from this terminus. The cause has been the strike of employes.

A little child of Mr. Marks, a merchant tailor of South Amboy, while sitting on the counter in his father's store, Saturday, with an open pen-knife in his hand, accidentally fell to the floor, and the blade of the knife penetrated his brain, killing him instantly.

A man named William Stocko, residing in Morgan street, Jersey City, jumped from an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while it was going at a high rate of speed, Monday night, and broke one of his legs, besides sustaining other injuries of so serious a nature that they may prove fatal. He thought it was a drilling train, and got on with the intention of riding as far as the crossing near his residence. On discovering his error he jumped off, with the above result.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; shipping grades fairly active and firm at $5 12½@$6 for fair to choice; $6 25@$6 50 for choice to extra; Feeders sold at $4 75@$5: shipments, 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market less active and prices weak; sales at $5@$5 60 for fair to choice, with a few extra at $6; a good many unsold at close; shipments, 6,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700; market fairly active and prices steady at $6 50@$7 25 for fair to choice, with a lot of extra, averaging 120 lbs., at 8c.; shipments, 1,700.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 31.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 176 head; supply very light, but prices correspond with those of last week; sales of choice at $10 25@$10 75; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9; second quality, $7@$8; third quality, $6@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,871 head; the feeling was not quite so buoyant as last week, but the different lots sold early at ¼c. decline; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $4@$5 25; extra, $5 50@$8.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKETS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—Printing Cloths firm at 5¾c. for 64s Best Standard and Extra.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—J. W. Dodge, Mrs. J. W. Dodge, Henry Hare, James Hare, J. J. Lawrence, G. W. Laura, N. G. Sevella, Wm. Price, Miss Julia Lawrence, Charles Hinsen, Fred. Jones.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—C. Schemerhorn, A. R. Pierson, W. H. Pillow, C. Greer, Jr., E. E. Dolg, E. Dexter, C. Gererde, J. J. Van Allen and servant, S. Sherwood and wife, Miss. J. Sherwood, R. Reynolds, C. F. Bellett, Jno. Meyers, M. Staple, F. L. Babbett and son, B. Bowen, M. Rosenthal, T. C. F. Buckley and wife, Mr. Young, Mrs. M. Galvan, T. Spencer, T. F. Miller, C. Waterhouse, A. M. Sterling, W. Dempsey, Jas. Prendegast, W. Cunghlin, W. H. Rutherford, Jno. Horrock, D. Hagwood, H. Mans, D. S. Robusin, Howard Fisher, Mrs. B. T. McIntire, Mrs. M. Livingston, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Kate McQualkin, A. E. Austin, D. E. Austin, Miss Mary Reney, Mr. Sharey and wife, and two children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....6:24 | Moon rises..6:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:12 | Gov. Island..8:01 | Hell Gate...9:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam ship Co.; Middlesex, Buell, Providence; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ship New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Clausina, (Br.,) Rickaby, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Protector, (Norw.,) Christensen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Billy Simpson, (Br.,) Curry, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. DeWolfe & Co.; Sadie, Sinclair, Buenos Ayres, Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brigs Iris, (Br.,) Downy, St. John, N. B., for orders, Heney & Parker; Excelsior, (Br.,) White, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) D. McCall; Annie Batchelor, Steelman, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Addie Hale, Sheppard, Trinidad via St. Marys, Ga., J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cybele, (Br.,) Blair, Antwerp March 12, with mdse. and 211 passengers to George W. Colton. March 19, lat. 46 30 N., lon. 35 4 W., spoke brig Kong Carl, (Norw.,) from Gulf of Darien, for Liverpool, with loss of topmasts, jibboom, and foreyard; required no assistance.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool March 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 63 cabin and 278 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Sarah Hobart, (of Boston,) Pinkham, Matanzas 11 ds., with melado to Matthiessen & Weichers.

Bark Insula Capri, (Norw.,) Danielsen, Newcastle 59 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Trey, (Norw.,) Lund, Liverpool 55 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Activ, (Norw.,) Alsen, Barrow 54 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Marie, (Aust.,) Comus, Antwerp 61 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Three Brothers, Edwards, New-Bedford.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Boston,) Grozier, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Etna, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McKinnon, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig J. B. Brown, (of Portland,) Brain, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Eliza Stevens, (of Boston,) Estes, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Diana, (Norw.,) Hansen, Newcastle 90 ds. and the Channel 60 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Somerset, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat, C. B.,) Parrior, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. S. Swain.

Schr. Arthur Eldridge, Brazos St. Jago, Texas, 20 ds., with skins and wool to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Mary A. Drury, Gage, Providence, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Hortonpoint, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Somerset.

Schr. White Foam, Millekin, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, New-Bedford.

Schr. Clyde, Holland, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. O. Forester, Eldridge, Nantucket.

Schr. Lark, Guptel, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Jayne, Jayne, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Providence.

Schr. M. B. Reeves, Mahony, Providence.

Schr. H. T. Bridges, Lanton, Providence.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Holt, Providence.

Schr. James H. Parson, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Aid, Steelman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. S. Wiley, Paine, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lenora, Spofford, Providence.

Schr. Mineguas, Hearney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Clinch, Cotton, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Thrasher, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Clark, Providence.

Schr. W. W. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. L. B. French, Gulliver, Boston, for Charleston.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Jas. Wall, Wiley, Rockport, for Norfolk.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Sullivan, Fall River.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Fall River.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Lanesville.

Schr. Calvin, Thomas, Warren, Long Island.

Schr. Thomas Watts, ——, Whiting, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. N. Ayers, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Lanesville.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Lizzie, Burke, Woodshole.

Schr. Marcena Manson, Dayton, Fall River.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Delmont Locke, Hatch, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell and Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Sidonian, for Glasgow; Morro Castle, for Havana; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark Sadie, for Buenos Ayres; brigs Tarifa, for Cardenas; E. N. Johnson, for Fernandina; schrs. Anna M. Dickerson, for Corpus Christi; Chas. McCarthy, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; barks Fra Francisco, from London; Origine, from Dunkirk; Furiosa, from Genoa; schrs. Addie Walton, from Ponce; Edna Harwood, from Sierra Moreno; Hamburg, from Fajardo, P. R.; Helen A. Hoyt, from Hoboken; S. W. Burrnell, from do.

Cld. steamers Nestorian, for Liverpool; Raleigh, for Wilmington; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Paolo, for London; Spro, for Newry; schrs. Addie Jordan, for Boston; Alexander Young, for do.; E. G. Irvin, for Providence; W. F. Phelps, for New-Haven; Addie P. Avery, for New-Haven; Lena Breed, for Bull River. Sld. bark Evelyn, for St. Jago.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia; bark Neptune, from Cienfuegos; brigs Catharine Morris, from Aux Cayes; Hattie, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Ella Frances, from Port-au-Prince; S. T. Baker, from Naguabo; Lucy Collins, from Darien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Ashland, from Philadelphia; Peonce, from Porto Rico; bark Industrie, from Plymouth, Eng.; schrs. Lehman Blew, from Philadelphia; B. N. Hawkins, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Armida Hall, for New-York.

Cld. barks Charles F. Elwell, for Havre; Ciscas, for Barcelona; brig Paratins, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 31.—Arr. ship Adelheid, from Liverpool, in ballast; schrs. Alexander Harding, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia; Georgie Staples, from Mexico, for New-York; J. P. Auger, from Pernambuco, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Harvester, from Londonderry; an Italian bark and brig from the West Indies; bark Edwin, from Liverpool, for City Point.

Sld. schr. S. P. Evans, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Arr. bark Hymmet, from Liverpool.

Cld. ship Jupiter, for Falmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cld. barks New-York, for Tarragona; Genevieve, for Revel.

Arr. at the Passes—Steamer Gulf Stream, from Baltimore; ship George Peabody and bark Maggie McNeil, from London.

Sld. steamer City of Dallas; brigs Eclipse and Pepa; schrs. James Ford, C. H. Morrison.

Fifteen days ago the steam-ship Jamaica struck on a mud lump at the South-west Pass and swung athwart the channel, where she has remained ever since. There are now about fifty vessels, mostly outward bound, awaiting her removal.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31.—The steam-ship Yazoo arr. here this morning from New-Orleans via Havana.

PORTLAND, Me., March 31.—Arr. steam-ship Prussian, from Liverpool March 19.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—Arr. steam-ships C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia; Saragossa, from Baltimore; bark Weser, from Rotterdam.

Cld. bark Maria, for Barcelona; brig Robert, for the north of Europe; schrs. Daniel Pierson, for Dameriscotta; Rosannah Rose, for Yarmouth, Me.

Sld. ship Mayflower, for Havre.

SPOKEN.

March 30, 25 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, bark Annapolis, (Br.,) Delap, from Antwerp, and was ordered to St. John, N. B., by pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship Acapulco sld. from Kingston, Jam., March 26, at 5 o'clock P. M., for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 31.—Sld. for the United States, Columbine, Great Western, Ilex, Sigrid, Havfruen, Suliote, Gimello, and Sicilian.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th inst., John F. Kranz, Minerva, Laurita, Johann Wilhelm, and Jane Frederick.

Arr. out from the United States on the 30th inst., Hortensia, Lady Palmerston, W. Stephenson, Flower o'Moray, Ann, S. S. Thomas, Borzone, and Canova.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st inst., William Hilton, Gratia, Lindesnaes, Rudolph, James Kenway, Ivanhoe, J. F. Whitney, and Iron Queen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.—The White Star Line United States mail steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York March 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, March 31.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, from New-York March 21, and the Allen Line steam-ship Nova Scotia, from Portland March 21, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded, the former to Glasgow and the latter to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 31.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Donau, from New-York March 21, for Bremen, arr. at this port to-day.

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